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SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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COUNTRY'S ROLE IN ASEAN EXAMINED

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 26 Sep 83 pp 1, 22

[Article by Ahmad A. Talib]

[Text] Brunei's entry into Asean and the visit by President Reagan to several Asean capitals in November are two of the key items that will be discussed by Asean economic ministers in Bangkok next month.

The economic ministers of the five are also expected to initial the Basic Agreement on Industrial Joint Ventures (BAIJV) which outlines private sector cooperation within the region in the coming years. The Bangkok meeting has been set for three days beginning Oct. 17.

Brunei's entry into the group is expected to trigger a series of consultations in all fields, including the economic affiliation that goes with it. For a start, the economic ministers of the five would have to chart out the mode of the oil sultanate's participation in some of the joint undertakings already under way.

These could possibly include the Preferential Trading Arrangement (PTA), the government-sponsored joint industrial projects which are tied to the Fukuda credit line, and the whole gamut of Brunei's participation in other areas such as those outlined by the various committees.

The ministers are expected to advise senior officials to prepare a brief on the likely projects in which Brunei's participation should be sought. Information would have to be collected from the committees on trade and tourism (Cott), industries, minerals and energy (Coime), food, agriculture and forestry (Cofaf), finance and banking (Cofab) and transport and communication (Cotac).

Industry sources believe that Brunei, with its huge oil reserves, can play a significant role in ensuring the association's non-oil countries an adequate and constant supply of crude requirements. Some form of arrangement could eventually be worked out between Brunei and Thailand, the Philippines and Singapore for crude oil needs and this would further enhance the region's investment potential.

Brunei would also benefit from Asean's experience in the commercial, industrial and agricultural fields through the exchange of information and effective participation in some projects in these areas. The Asean Food Reserves Scheme is one example in which Brunei could participate.

In the discussions on Asean-United States economic cooperation, ministers are likely to highlight some of the problems that hinder closer future collaboration. The benefits to Asean of the US' Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) would be one area that merits serious attention.

Even though Asean exports amounting to US\$800 million enjoy duty-free access to US retail outlets, many of the region's more competitive products are still subject to relatively high tariffs.

The deliberations by the economic ministers could form the basis of a detailed report to be furnished to the region's foreign ministers who are scheduled to meet Mr Reagan in Jakarta on Nov. 7 during the US President's visit to Indonesia.

Endorsement of the BAIJV in Bangkok would bring the concept of private sector cooperation a step nearer to realisation. The agreement spells out the principal guidelines for such cooperation including the formula for equity participation, market access and financing resources.

The agreement was to have been signed by the foreign ministers who met in Bangkok last June, but reservations expressed by Malaysian businessmen had to be cleared before full accord could be reached. The Asean Chamber of Commerce and Industry cleared this hurdle when it met in Kuala Lumpur last August.

The ministers are also expected to be briefed on a special report prepared by Cott aimed at making the PTA more effective in promoting intra-Asean trade. It has generally been accepted that ever since the PTA was launched in 1977 (it now covers about 17,000 items which are accorded tariff preferences in the region), the arrangement has not been effective in promoting trade among the five member countries at the level desired.

For instance, while Malaysia's total trade with Asean over the last two years grew from \$11.9 billion to \$14.2 billion, exports under the PTA represented only 0.18 per cent of Malaysia's total exports to Asean in 1982.

CSO: 4200/99

THAIS EYE BRUNEI BUSINESS VENTURES

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 23 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Bangkok, Sept. 22

Thai businessmen are eyeing opportunities in Brunei and a ministerial delegation will pave the way for them by visiting the oil-rich sultanate before it goes independent on Jan. 1, next year, government officials said today.

A spokesman of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDS) said that plans were being drawn up for a high-level delegation to visit Brunei in late November or December.

The delegation will probably be led by Foreign Minister Mr Siddhi Savetsila.

Apart from firming bilateral relations, the Thai delegation will seek Brunei's endorsement for Thai businessmen to participate in the sultanate's post-independence development plans.

The Council of Economic Ministers has directed the NESDS and the Foreign Ministry to examine prospects for stepping up bilateral trade.

Two-way trade amounting to some \$230 million last year is considered relatively small.

But the balance of trade is very much in Brunei's favour with Thailand importing mostly oil and related products and exporting small quantities of rice, maize and other materials.

Officials said that although Brunei has a small population, the high incomes in the sultanate could make it an important market for at least some Thai food and consumer products.

They said that Brunei's decision to join Asean upon gaining independence should help smooth the way for increased trade.

Thai officials also believe that there are good prospects for their building contractors in Brunei.--Bernama

CSO: 4200/99

NEGOTIATIONS WITH EEC ON TEXTILE EXPORT QUOTAS DEADLOCKED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Discussions regarding the export quotas for several types of Indonesian textiles, now under way with a number of importing countries, are still at an impasse. Indeed, it is possible that the EEC (European Economic Community) will establish a unilateral quota for Category 3 textiles (woven fabrics of manmade fibers).

A KOMPAS source at the Department of Trade stated on Monday [12 September] that at the request of the importing countries and over the last several months Indonesia has been engaged in discussions regarding export quotas for certain types of textiles which will be applied to Indonesia. However, up to the present these discussions have not yet produced any results. If the discussions drag on until a point still to be determined, then, in accordance with the provisions of the MFA (Multi Fiber Arrangement), the importers will set unilateral quotas.

Consultations are being held with the EEC on quotas for exports of Category 3 textiles. Previously, there was no quota established for this type of textiles, in view of the fact that total imports into the EEC of such textiles had not yet reached certain limits determined by the EEC. Previously, quotas were only applied to textiles in Category 6 (ready to wear trousers), Category 7 (blouses), and Category 8 (shirts).

Meanwhile, a quota has been discussed with the United States regarding Category 335 (women's, girls', and infants' cotton coats), and establishment of a quota has also been discussed with Canada regarding shirts, trousers, shorts, jeans, and slacks.

EEC Quota

Indonesian textile products have already been affected by EEC quotas covering Categories 6, 7, and 8. For these three types of textiles the size of the quota has already been set for the period up to 1986, with a growth figure each year of 6 percent. For example, the quota set for Category 6 textiles for 1983 covers a total of 3,735,000 pairs of trousers; for Category 7 the quota for 1983 is 3,060,000 blouses; and for Category 8 the 1983 quota is 4,975,000 shirts.

however, a COMTRADE source says that on 20 June the EEC asked Indonesia to enter into consultations on a Category 3 quota. The reason given is that exports of Category 3 textiles from Indonesia have already gone beyond the limits set by the EEC.

Discussions were held on 29-30 August 1983 in Denpasar [Bali] and continued in Jakarta, beginning on 5 September 1983. However, no agreement was reached at the two series of meetings, since the difference between the Indonesian quota request and the EEC quota offer was too large.

It is said that for the period from 1983 to 1986 the EEC was offered to set limits for 1983 of 2,023 tons; for 1984 of 2,063 tons; for 1985 of 2,105 tons; and for 1986 of 2,147 tons. Meanwhile, Indonesia has proposed a quota of 4,437 tons for 1983 and for the years from 1984 to 1986 quotas of 4,705 tons, 4,990 tons, and 5,290 tons, respectively.

The source stated: "In view of such a difference, there is a possibility that the EEC will establish a unilateral quota." The quota the EEC would apply in this case would be from 1,500 to 2,000 tons for 1983.

United States and Canada

Discussions were held with the U. S. in the direction of applying export limitations on the exports of Category 335 textile products. The U. S. wishes to limit Indonesian exports of this category, bearing in mind that imports from Indonesia amount to 1.69 percent of total imports into the U.S. of Category 335 textiles, or 34,005 dozen garments during the period from May 1982 to April 1983.

In the discussions the U. S. wanted to have the limitation enter into effect on 1 July 1983, with the initial limit set at 34,292 dozen garments. During the following years the limit would increase by 7 percent per year. Meanwhile, the Indonesian delegation asked that the limit be set at no less than 5 percent of total U. S. imports of the products involved, as was arranged in the case of shirts.

Using these criteria, this means that the minimum limit which Indonesia could agree to would be 59,000 dozen garments. However, the U. S. is unable to agree to this limit and has only increased its offer by 6 percent over its initial position.

In order to find a solution to the problem, Indonesia and the U. S. have agreed to resume the discussions. However, the date when such discussions might begin is not yet known here. If agreement is not reached, as in the case of the EEC, the U. S. may also set unilateral quotas which would be the same as total imports of these textiles from Indonesia during the 12 months between April 1982 and March 1983, or a total of 32,814 dozen garments.

Meanwhile, a head-on collision has taken place with Canada in the discussions on the limitation of exports of pants, shorts, jeans, and slacks. The Canadian side wishes to reach an interim arrangement. Although basically Indonesia agrees with this proposal, Indonesia has rejected another proposal which provides that Canada would only be prepared to accept Indonesian exports whose letters of credit were opened before 18 July 1983.

Under the terms of the agreement, Indonesia exports whose letters of credit were issued prior to 1 August 1953, the date when the consultations with Canada began. As no agreement has been reached and to cover the period until a solution to this problem is found, Canada has declared that imports from Indonesia of the previously mentioned textile products will be limited to 232,529 garments. This figure reflects imports during the 12 month period ending on 15 July 1953.

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CAO: 4213/13

INDONESIA

WIDJOJO: INDONESIA NOT TO DELAY PAYMENT OF FOREIGN LOANS

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 20 Sep 83 pp 1, 11

[Excerpts] Jakarta, 19 Sep 83--Prof Dr Widjojo Nitisastro stated that Indonesia will not be one of the developing countries that must delay repayment of its foreign debts.

"Many of the countries that are our friends have become candidates for postponing payment of their debts. But we definitely are not among the candidates," said the former coordinating minister for economy, finance, and industry. He spoke to participants in the Symposium on Export Incentives for Nonoil Commodities at the Horizon Hotel in Jakarta on Monday night [19 September].

During the mid-sixties, Indonesia was forced to rechedule payments on foreign debts because of the heavy pressures on its balance of payments. That rescheduling was successful as a result of a formula developed by Dr Herman Abs.

According to Dr Widjojo, since 1978 there have been 23 developing countries that have postponed repayment of their foreign debts. In addition to those 23 nations, there are others who are candidates for such postponement.

Weaknesses

In his remarks, which emphasized the world economic situation from the viewpoint of developing countries, Dr Widjojo, who is now a consultant to the government on economic matters, stated that there are now indications of economic recovery but "at the same time there are weaknesses."

Signs of international economic recovery are the beginnings of economic growth in the industrialized nations and the accompanying reduction in the rate of inflation. Economic growth in the industrialized nations, which dropped 0.3 percent in 1982, is expected to climb by 1.9 percent in 1983.

Widjojo said that although economic growth in the industrialized nations is not climbing very fast it is an indication of recovery in the world economy. Economic growth in those countries at the beginning of the recession in 1980 was 1.3 percent (down from the 4 percent in the preceding year) and in 1981 declined [as published] to 1.6 percent.

Widjojo warned, however, that although signs of world economic recovery are visible we must note the points of weakness in the recovery process in order to guard our own interests with regard to nonoil exports.

A point of weakness in the process of world economic recovery is the continuing high unemployment rate in the industrialized nations. This means that economic recovery is limited to production but has not affected unemployment.

Statistics show that unemployment in several developed countries has in fact increased in 1983. For example, unemployment in Japan in 1982 was 2.4 percent but rose to 2.7 percent in 1983. In the United States, unemployment was 9.7 percent in 1982 and rose to 9.8 percent in 1983.

Industrialized countries, with the exception of the United States and Canada, are expected to experience continued high unemployment in 1984.

These high unemployment rates must receive the attention of developing countries. "The reason for this is that the problem of unemployment is a source of protectionism in the developed nations," he said.

Another point of weakness is the fact that recovery at the production level is limited only to the United States and the United Kingdom. Other developed countries have not yet achieved recovery of production. Furthermore, this recovery of production is only related to consumption and has not yet touched investment.

Reduction of Deficit

Widjojo said that yet another point of weakness is the indication that interest rates are rising in the United States, following a decline during the second half of 1982. Rising interest rates will hamper the investment activity that is needed in the process of world economic recovery.

These rising interest rates are caused by continuing budget deficits in the industrialized nations, which in turn causes a shortage of capital. A shortage of capital occurs when the

government of an industrialized country absorbs domestic funds to cover its budget deficit.

Widjojo stated that the industrialized countries must quickly reduce their budget deficits in order to speed up a comprehensive recovery of the world economy. In this connection, the industrialized countries must also perform structural realignment of industries that appear to be no longer efficient.

Another step that must be taken by industrialized nations in their efforts toward comprehensive international economic recovery is the cessation and abolition of protectionism. "In other words, obstacles to imports from developing nations must be brought to a standstill and then be removed."

Technically, said Widjojo, the industrialized nations must come to a standstill, that is, they must not set up new obstacles but merely maintain the existing types of protection. Then, the developed countries must "roll back", that is, abolish these existing obstacles.

According to Widjojo, the abolition of protectionism is very important to developing countries as well as to the developed countries themselves. Statistics show that a large part of the industrial products of the developed countries is sold to developing countries. Unless markets are open for exports from developing countries, they will not have enough foreign exchange to buy goods from the industrialized nations.

At the conclusion of his talk, Widjojo said that the expanding of Indonesian nonoil exports is very important, since there is no hope for returning oil and gas exports to what they were in the past. He welcomed the concept of forming a body to serve as an authority for Indonesian nonoil exports and asked symposium participants to formulate an appropriate organization.

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030: 4213/17

EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGNERS TO PROMOTE INDONESIAN PRODUCTS PERMITTED

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 12 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Jakarta, HARIAN UMUM AB--Up to the present the government has permitted foreign firms with headquarters overseas, working through their offices in Indonesia, to employ foreign nationals to promote the sale in Indonesia of foreign goods or to promote the sale of Indonesian export commodities in foreign markets.

The office in Indonesia of the foreign firm concerned may be in the hands of an Indonesian firm or may be managed by foreign nationals. This was stated by Dr B. M. Kuntjoro Jakti, secretary of the Directorate General of Domestic Affairs of the Ministry of Trade, who is also functioning as interim acting director of the Directorate General of Trade Infrastructure Development.

Speaking on the occasion of the formal opening of the marketing management training course sponsored by the Directorate General of Training of the Ministry of Trade on Saturday [10 September], Kuntjoro Jakti declared that in accordance with Government Regulation 36 of 1977 regarding the termination of employment of foreign nationals in the trade sector, he said that with particular reference to the case of firms which produce new commodities (both goods and services) and which require certain technical skills in the commercial field the employment of foreign nationals is still permitted.

Such work permits will also be given to foreign nationals employed in export promotion work, particularly those who handle commodities other than petroleum and natural gas or to exporters who still need foreign experts to avoid claims from foreign firms or individuals.

As of now there are about 1,408 foreign nationals in the trade sector, including both those working for Indonesian firms as well as those working for foreign companies.

According to Kuntjoro Jakti, it has been felt up to now that the delay in turning over technically skilled positions to Indonesian nationals was due to the belief that many Indonesian workers are not capable of replacing foreign workers. To speed up the replacement process, education and training programs have been set up in the framework of the Indonesianization of the trade sector.

The preparation of standards and education and training programs has been handled on a joint basis by the Directorate General of Labor Training and Employment in the Ministry of Manpower and the Directorate General of Domestic Affairs of the Ministry of Trade. For this purpose a Team for Processing IWPL (Compulsory Education and Training Subscriptions) in the commercial sector has been established.

During 1983-84 it is planned to train about 120 Indonesian workers in the commercial goods sector and about 70 Indonesian workers in the commercial services sector. In the first group of trainees 30 Indonesians will be assigned to a course for trainee managers in the marketing of electronics and telecommunications goods.

The education and training program will last from 10 September to 15 October 1983 and will be held at the Hotel Orchid in Jakarta. It will be conducted jointly by the Ministries of Manpower and Trade and by the LP3ES [Institute for Social and Economic Research, Education, and Information]. Among those attending the program at the opening session of the marketing management training course were Dr Danang D. Yudonegoro, director general of education and training of the Ministry of Manpower, and Dawan Rahardjo, representing the Jakarta office of the LP3ES.

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Case: 4213/13

FUEL PRICES TO BE RAISED GRADUALLY TO INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 20 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--The price of BBM [petroleum fuel] in Indonesia is to be raised steadily until it reaches the international market price. The present subsidized price is not a good policy since it may cause domestic industry to be inefficient.

Prof Dr Subroto made this statement at the Symposium on Nonoil Exports begun on Monday [19 September] at the Horizon Hotel under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry .

"Whether the price increase method will be by steps or all at one time is still under consideration," he said. He stated that actually there are four types of BBM now priced above international levels, namely, aviation gasoline, aviation turbo fuel, super 98, and premium. There are four other types that are priced under international levels, namely, kerosene, solar oil, diesel oil, and fuel oil.

This information was given in response to a question by Prof Dr Moh Sadli, secretary general of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The former minister of mining stated, among other things, that the low price of BBM in Indonesia is one of the factors beneficial to production in Indonesia. "Will this benefit be erased by increased BBM prices," asked Sadli.

In his reply, Subroto did not give details as to when prices will be raised or by how much. He merely stated that BBM prices definitely will be increased to international market levels. "The beneficial aspects of low BBM prices should not be exploited, since the low prices result in inefficiency," he said.

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CSO: 4213/17

STEPS TO MAKE PALM OIL A MAJOR AGRICULTURAL CROP DETAILED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 14 Sep 83 pp 1, 9

[Article: "Present Drought Not Yet Considered Cause for Concern; Three stages in making Palm Oil a Major Agricultural Crop"]

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--The present drought is not yet a cause for too much concern. It is estimated that the drought only affects 20,000 hectares in Indragiri, Rokan, and Pati Regencies and a few areas outside of Java. Dr Achmad Afandi, minister of agriculture, made this statement after his meeting with President Soeharto at the Bina Graha offices on Tuesday (13 September).

Even if there is a long dry season this year, like the one last year, according to the minister, the majority of the farmers have completed their harvests. Therefore, stocks of food will be adequate. He said that, as of now, stocks of food are far higher than they were last year. This is not because the weather has been better "but rather because the officials carrying out the food procurement program are now better trained."

He said that the difficulty last year was not the long dry season but rather the fact that the season was not consistent. Heavy rains came in the middle of June (1982), and vegetable crops planted by the farmers were ruined. Then, when the farmers shifted to planting rice, because they thought the rain would continue, it turned out that the rains stopped, and the dry season continued. As a result, the area planted to rice dried up in a number of areas.

However, this year it is hoped that the stocks of secondary crops (especially corn) will be more than 4.5 million tons. Meanwhile, although soy bean production has not increased by much this year, it is hoped that production will rise substantially in the 1984-85 crop year.

Palm Oils

The minister reported to President Soeharto on his plan for developing oil palm production in the next few years into a kind of "prima donna" of non-petroleum exports in the agricultural sector. To support this effort, according to the minister, the plan will be divided into three stages.

during the first stage the area planted by PT Perkebunan [government-owned estate agricultural firm] will cover 192,000 hectares. After 4 years this area will be divided up and sold to individual farmers, and the company will become a test center for the surrounding area. The private sector will also be brought into the program, and by 1980 10 processing plants will be turned over for construction by the private sector. In addition, 10 other processing plants will be constructed by the government. Doctor Afandi said: "The first stage of the program has already begun. The land is available, the money is available, and the human capacity to do the job is also available."

In the second stage 420,000 hectares of land will be made available, beginning in 1984. This area will be handled by PT Perkebunan, while the processing plants will be handled by the private sector. The land is available, the human capacity to do the job is available, but only some of the necessary funds are now available. To deal with this problem, an effort will be made to use the profits of the plantation firm, and it is hoped that there will be a grace period for the payment of interest to the bank.

In the third stage 300,000 hectares of land will be made available. About 30 processing plants will be built. All of this will be handled by the private sector.

All under the PIR System

According to the minister, the land involved in the first, second, and third stages of the plan will all be managed under the PIR [People's Nucleus Plantation] system. After the palm oil fruit is produced, it will be marketed under the production sharing system.

If all of this works as planned, it is hoped that by 1988 2.1 million tons of palm oil fruit will be produced. By 1990 it is hoped that 4 million tons will be produced, and 6.1 million tons by 1993. The year 1994 will be the "take off" point for this industry, under the Sixth 5-Year Plan. However, after 1990 there will be no further investment of government funds, either in processing plants or in the plantation area. He added: "There only remains the matter of taking the profit out of the production of 2.1 million tons." The reservation behind this is the assumption that the second stage will succeed.

However, if just the first stage succeeds, while the second and third stages are failures, production of 1.5 million tons can still be achieved by 1988, 2 million tons by 1990, and 2.3 million tons by 1993.

If just the first and third stages get under way, production of 4.2 million tons can be achieved by 1993; 2.6 million tons, in 1988; and 2.3 million tons in 1990. Doctor Afandi said that President Soeharto had approved the plan, particularly the first stage, and had asked that this be implemented.

Answering questions as to why the oil palm should be turned into the "prima donna" of non-petroleum exports in the agricultural field, Dr Achmad Afandi said that this was because the government is optimistic that over the next 15 to 20 years the prospects for palm oil will improve. The minister said that it was not necessary, either in the world as a whole or in Indonesia itself, for the consumption of edible oil to be far below what is needed. In addition, it is also possible to practice diversification of economic activity, for example by producing fuel oil from the palm oil or using palm oil as a raw material for oleomargarine, and so forth.

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THOUSANDS OF HECTARES OF CANE PLANTS IN EAST JAVA DEHYDRATED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 19 Sep 83 pp 1, 9

[Text] Madiun, KOMPAS--Thousands of hectares of TRIS [people's sugar cane intensification] I-II and TRB [unrestricted people's sugar cane] cane in the Madiun area (East Java) have been dehydrated since July. This is especially true of TRIT [people's sugar cane intensification on unirrigated land] and of cane in dry rice fields. There is fear that if it is not cut by the end of this month it will have to be used for fire wood.

Because of the absence of rain since April, there is much cane that is dry although it is not mature. Farmers are apprehensive as they envision losses resulting from reduced yields if the cane is not cut right away.

At Milangsari village there are 92.1 hectares of TRIS I and II land that should have been cut in June, but at the end of September it still remains uncut. The same is true of 17.09 hectares of TRIS II land at Tinap village, 6.049 hectares of TRIS I at Tambakmas village, and 10.19 hectares of TRIS I at Sukomoro village.

Dehydration has also hit 2,470 hectares of TRIS in the subdistricts of Lambean, Maospati, Goranggareng, and Panekan (Magetan). In the Ponorogo regency, there are 3,017 hectares in the subdistricts of Babadan, Sumoroto, Badekan, Balong, and Jetis. In the Ngawi regency, there are 4,156 hectares in the subdistricts of Paron, Kedunggalar, Mantingan, Walikukun, and Jogorogo. In the Madiun regency, there are 970 hectares in the Geger and Mojopurno subdistricts. In the Nganjuk regency, serious conditions exist on 3,130 hectares in the subdistricts of Loceret, Berbek, Pace, and Sukomoro.

Until December

According to KOMPAS sources, expansion TRI land beyond the capacity of the sugar factories is the main reason for the delay in harvesting cane. The cutting schedule set in production

conference forums (implementation units) every 15 days is not then followed by the KUD's [village unit cooperatives] because the processing of cane takes place at almost the same time in several sugar mill areas. The result is confusion in cane cutting by KUD's.

In the Madiun area, there are six sugar factories, which possess 32,000 hectares of TRI/TRB that produce 22.4 million quintals of cane. On the other hand, the milling capacity of the six factories is only 115,000 quintals per day (not including down time). This means that 195 milling days are needed from the beginning of May until the following December. As of the middle of September, only about 60 percent of the 32,000 hectares of TRI had been cut.

The Purwodadi factory, PNP XX [Government Estate Enterprise XX], for example, has a total of 5,241.552 hectares. As of 15 August, 2,852.391 hectares (55 percent), or 2,170,655 quintals of cane, still had not been processed and still required another 120.6 processing days. As of 15 August, the Rejosari factory, possessing 5,253.703 hectares of cane, still had 2,938.768 hectares (56 percent), or 2.3 million quintals of cane, to process. Since another 126 processing days will be needed, the work will not be completed until 10 December 1983.

KOMPAS sources said that it is no longer a secret that in order to have cane cut sooner one must pay an additional 40,000 to 60,000 rupiahs per hectare to KUD "individuals" responsible for cutting cane. As a result, transfers of contracts are often made from KUD's to the factories (contract A) in spite of the fact that there is an extra charge of 40,000 rupiahs per hectare. Cutting and transportation costs 360,000 rupiahs under the contract package.

In the village of Milangsari Wetan, Sukomoro subdistrict, Magetan, there are 83.8 hectares of TRIS I-II that are dehydrated. According to village administrator Wiryosumarto, 25.2 hectares (30 percent) are in critical condition. If the cane is not cut immediately, it will serve only as fire wood. He said that last year there was a profit of 415,000 rupiahs per hectare from TRIS I, but because of the dehydration he expects that farmers will suffer losses.

Weeping

A number of farmers and heads of TRI groups interviewed by KOMPAS expressed their dismay over the losses they are about to suffer. Their problem is not only the reduced sugar yield resulting from dehydration but also the loss of a second crop planting season because of the uncut cane. "And that only if the cane is cut this

month. If not, that means the rainy season rice planting must be postponed," said Marimin, head of the TRI group of Tinap village, Sukomoro subdistrict.

In that village there are 17 hectares of TRIS II that have become dehydrated. Testing with a refractometer showed that sugar content has dropped 0.95 percent, from 11.4 to 10.5 percent, in the one month that cutting has been delayed. It is estimated that a drop of one percent in sugar content results in a loss to farmers of about 147,000 rupiahs per hectare.

"Well, even if the cane dries up, we are not alone," said Darman, secretary of Sukomoro village. There remain 10.32 hectares of TRIS I yet to be cut at that village. Farmers lost 65,052 rupiahs per hectare from the 5 hectares of TRIS II cut in July. Similarly, farmers at Ngelang village, Karangmojo subdistrict, lost 63,475 rupiahs from 13.13 hectares of TRIS II also cut at the end of July.

Those suffering the greatest loss were farmers at Pingkuk village, Bendo subdistrict. There at midday on 10 September fire destroyed 42 hectares of TRIS I. The fire also consumed 11 hectares of TRB owned by hundreds of farmers in that village. Mr Soikromo (age 50), who mills his own cane to make red sugar, wept as he gathered with hundreds of other farmers whose cane was burned.

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050: 4213/17

LACK OF PLANNING BLAMED FOR SUGAR CANE DEHYDRATION

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 20 Sep 83 pp 1, 9

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--The dehydration of thousands of hectares of sugar cane in areas around Madiun, Ponorogo, Ngawi, Magetan, and Nganjuk (KOMPAS, 19 September) are the direct result of the lack of planning and coordination by officials, according to several sources. Although sugar factories have plans and projections related to processing times and capacities, implementation in the fields frequently goes awry. Obstacles arise on the part of farmers and nonfarmers. Disorganized planting schedules are aggravated by inappropriate cultivation, thus making it difficult to predict the maturity of cane plants scattered over several areas.

This situation is further confused by the "manipulation" committed by certain officials. They collect extra payments from farmers whose cane is ripe and therefore request early harvesting. The plants of cane owners who are unwilling to pay are ignored and become dehydrated.

According to sources in the HKTI [Indonesian Farmers Association], the handling of cane under the TRI [intensification of people's sugar cane] is very complex. Before the TRI program was initiated, cane planting involved only the factories, local officials, and farmers. "Now more than 17 offices are involved, and coordination is not dependable," the source asserted.

He added that the amount of cane produced per hectare as well as the sugar yield has declined since the inception of the TRI program. "Production remains less than that of 1973," he said.

HKTI Help

The source further said that in September 1982 the central executive committee of the HKTI gathered information on problems involving the TRI program in several areas. The problems were studied, and solutions were sought. "A formula was presented to

the government as assistance from the HKTI," said a HKTI director who asked not to be identified.

According to information gathered by the HKTI, national sugar production in 1980 was 21 percent greater than 1975 production. That increase was a result of a 90 percent increase in land used for cane, however. "That means productivity per hectare declined," declared the source.

Declining productivity hits the small farmer, who owns an average of 0.25 hectare. Many farmers reported losses during the 1982 milling season because proceeds from their cane did not cover credits they had received. "Increased income was enjoyed only at certain levels and has not reached small farmers, who are, on the contrary, burdened with greater risks," he added.

According to HKTI observations in several areas, farmers with small plots of land are reluctant to plant sugar cane. Apart from the fact that cultivation methods for cane are difficult for farmers, the use of rice land for rice and second crops is more profitable for them than cane.

Around Madiun

I. Vermeer, retired chief of planting for PNP-XX [Government Estate Enterprise XX]/Sugar, said that the Madiun area has several unique geographic and climatic features. Based on his years of experience in that area, sugar yield is good only from June to September. "The factories must process cane throughout those four months to prevent loss to TRI farmers," he declared.

He further explained that a 200-day milling season cannot be applied to the Madiun area without sacrificing production. The geography and climate of the area permit a maximum milling season of only 165 days. He says that processing of TRB [unrestricted people's sugar cane] should be done from the middle of April until the end of May (45 days) and that processing of TRI should be done from June until September (120 days).

By the beginning of October, the weather in Madiun becomes very hot, which cane cannot stand. If necessary, cane can be milled during the first two weeks of October, but there will be a significant decline in yield. After the middle of October, the condition of the cane becomes very poor, and the yield is very low. The coming of the rains (usually at the beginning of November) causes dehydrated cane to turn green again, but the yield continues to fall. "If processing continues, both factory and farmers lose," said Vermeer.

Planting Projections

1. Vermeer asserted that, regardless of difficulties in the fields, factories must continue to project the amount of TRI to be planted so that it is in accord with capacities of each factory and the number of days required for processing. "As far as the technical aspects of planting are concerned, all parties should respect and accept the concepts of the factories, for factory personnel are professionals and have experience," he stated.

For the TRI milling period from June to September, Vermeer said that the factories should make projections for three types of plants. The month of June should be for "early ripe" cane. July and August should be for "normal ripe" cane, and September should be for "late ripe" cane. Each of these three types should be concentrated in one location to facilitate observation, care, and cutting. Naturally, the area planted with each type will be consistent with factory capacities and the lengths of the milling periods of the factories involved.

He admitted that the designation of one location for each type is not easy, since it frequently happens that farmers do not make their land available at the same time, whether within one group of farmers or between groups.

"That is the duty of the BIMAS [Mass Guidance for Self-Sufficiency in Food] implementation unit. If there is diligent work and good coordination, I am confident it can be done," added Vermeer.

He stated that as long as there are not good projections of the amount of cane to be planted and there is cane in the fields until the middle of October the "dehydration disaster" will occur every year.

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LICENSING PROCEDURES REVIEWED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 14 Sep 83 pp 1, 9

[Article: "99 Licenses in Trade Sector Reviewed"]

[Text] Jakarta KOMPAS--No less than 99 licenses in the trade sector, both those issued by the Department of Trade as well as "deposit slips" issued by other government agencies, are being considered for review by the minister of trade and his assistants. This effort is intended to provide information on which licenses can be abolished or simplified and on which licenses are still needed.

A source in the Department of Trade told KOMPAS in Jakarta on Tuesday [13 September] that: "Consideration of the licensing question is indeed difficult. It cannot be completed in 1 or 2 days, even if every meeting goes on from morning to night." According to this source, the total number of licenses under consideration constitutes a long list. The 99 types of licenses involved cover permits in the domestic and foreign trade sectors. These include both the licenses issued by the Department of Trade, those issued jointly by the Department of Trade and other government agencies, and other licenses which take the form of "deposit slips" issued by other government agencies.

Meanwhile, Dr Rachmat Saleh, minister of trade, answering questions on the licensing question, stated: "Now this question is under continuous review. We are considering which ones can be abolished, which can be simplified, and which will continue to be required."

He said that last month his Department had turned over a list of licenses used in the trade sector to Prof J. B. Sumarlin, minister of state for national development planning and chairman of BAPPENAS [National Development Planning Body]. He said: "However, we think that, rather than turning over just one more list, it would be better for us to provide a complete list."

When he was asked when the review of licenses would be completed, he said that there is an overall target date of some time prior to 31 March 1984.

Types of Licenses

According to Rachmat Saleh, in the course of the review there is a process of comparing and discussing the licenses in order to reach agreement on which of them

should be abolished, which should be simplified, or which should continue to be used. He said: "However, what has become clear is the fact that not all licenses in the trade sector are issued by the Department of Trade. There are also licenses issued by other people." Thus, if a "license in the form of a deposit slip" is to be abolished, the Department of Trade must first of all inform the government agency which issued the license why the Department of Trade wants to abolish it. As a result, the process is rather long, he added.

Meanwhile, a KOMPAS source has stated that one of the licenses which will be simplified is the SIUP (Business Enterprise License). Up to now many businessmen have complained about the effort required to obtain an SIUP. This is because too many forms have to be completed in connection with a request for an SIUP, including forms on the condition of the business firm involved. The source said: "Since there already is a law on the Compulsory Listing of Business Firms, this additional form is no longer needed. Therefore, in applying for an SIUP the businessman should not have to be bothered any longer by filling out so many forms."

Other licenses which are being considered, according to the KOMPAS source, are the APH (Export Statistical Statement), an export license on mineral products, a white pepper export administrative certificate, a white pepper not of export quality inter-island administrative certificate, a license for sending machinery for repair overseas, a license for the shipment of goods overseas, a license for designating exporters of black pepper from Lampung Province, and a license for designating registered and controlled coffee exporters.

Other licenses include: a license for the export of coconuts, coconut oil, and processed copra from areas outside Java and Madura, a license for designating exporters of products made of animal skins, a license for designating exporters of tengkawang [a fruit cultivated in Central Kalimantan Province] husks, a license for exports not shipped on the basis of a letter of credit and goods exported on consignment, a certificate of dispensation from use of an APH, a license for designating exporters approved for transactions with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, an SKA (Certificate of Origin) for Indonesian export commodities, a transshipment license, a certificate of identification as a producer or exporter of tobacco, a license for designation of a member of the syndicate of North Sumatra vegetable exporters and of the agreement on exports of copra, coconut oil, and cooking oil made from copra. Licenses for re-exporting goods will also be reviewed.

Import Sector Licenses

Meanwhile, regarding the import sector consideration is being given to a license covering the designation of importers registered for transactions with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, a license for the import of sedan model automobiles under Government Regulation 6 of 1957, a license for the import of sedan model automobiles under Government Regulation 19 of 1955, a license on the transfer of goods imported on condition that they not be sold, a commercial vehicle license for Java and Sumatra, and a license for the transfer of goods used in trade fairs.

Other licenses include a commercial vehicle grant license for all of Indonesia, an import license for insecticides and pesticides, a license for the import of used goods, a license for importing goods without the number of the letter of credit being stated, a license for the import of heavy machinery not from Southeast Asia, a license for the import of lubricating oil, a license for the import of firearms,

machinery, explosives, firecrackers, and fireworks, and a license for the import of refined sugar.

Other import licenses include: a license for a change of composition in a company, a license for a change in the name and form of a corporation, a license for a change in the domicile of a business firm, a license for the import of goods belonging to the government, a license for the import of goods belonging to associations and foundations, a license for the import of large machines, an import handling license, a general or special IAPPI (S) [Importer's Identification Mark (Sumatra)], a IAPPI (S) for producers [Producer's Identification Mark (Sumatra)], a limited APL for the import of commercial, motor-powered vehicles, and a license for a contract of work under Government Regulation 8 of 1957.

Additional import licenses include: a license for awarding prizes by the government and community organizations, a license for free circulation of goods, a license for the import of samples, a license for trade fairs and shows under Section 23 of the regulations of the Bureau of Customs and Excise, a license for the movement of goods, a license for the movement of goods belonging to passengers, a license for the shipment of goods on consignment (maximum value of \$2,000), a license for the registration of importers, a license for registration of a production sharing agreement, a license for the issuance of an identification mark for producers of SIR (standard Indonesian rubber), a license covering a 10 percent quality sampling of SIR, a license for the export of SIR to the East, in pallets weighing 616 kilograms and 340 kilograms per pallet, respectively.

Other licenses include: a license for the export of shrink wrapped SIR, a license for the designation of a laboratory for the issuance of a permit for the movement of essential oils and for grading and packing tobacco, a license to designate a surveyor of exports of essential oils, an SPET (Registration of an Agreement on Textile Exports), an SPIK (Registration of an Agreement on Coffee Exports), an SPRL (Registration of an Agreement on Pepper Exports), and an SPRLK (Registration of an Agreement on Wood Exports).

SIR Licenses

There are 25 types of other licenses, including a warehouse registration mark, a SIR (Business Registration License), a letter of identification as an inter-island businessman, a permit for transportation in the inter-island trade, separate licenses for the import of cement, cloves, coconut oil, fertilizer and pesticides under Bimas/IMAS programs, licenses for the import of types of measuring tools, equipment for calculating cubic displacement, scales and related equipment, licenses for the use of factory trade marks, and licenses for offices representing foreign business firms.

Additional licenses include: a permit for a mark identifying a sole agent for fertilizer produced overseas, a license covering a general import warehouse and bonded warehouse, a license covering an installment purchase firm, a license for a beach enterprise, a license for the investment of capital in the commercial sector under Law No 1 of 1967 concerning PMA (Foreign Capital Investment) and Law No 6 of 1968 concerning PMA (Domestic Capital Investment), a license for limited domestic procurement of equipment in connection with a PMA project, a license for limited domestic procurement of equipment in connection with a PMA project, a license for the designation of distributors of cement and fertilizer, a license for the designation of distributors of fertilizer and pesticides not under the Bimas program, and a license for the designation of a distributor of lubricating oil.

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta]

ARNOLD MONONUTU--Arnold Mononutu, whose full name was Arnoldus Isaac Zacharias Mononutu but who was better known to his friends under the nickname of Oom No [Uncle No, in Dutch], died at age 87 at St Carolus Hospital in Jakarta. Oom No was born on 4 December 1896 in Manado [North Sulawesi]. He had served as minister of information in the RIS [United States of Indonesia] cabinet (1949-50), and as minister of information in the Sukiman-Suwiryo and Wilopo cabinets. As a youth the deceased was active in the Perhimpunan Indonesia (PI) [Indonesian Association]. Oom No showed his spirit during the period of the movement for independence. In response to pressure from the Netherlands Indies Government his father gave him the choice between leaving the PI or not receiving any more money from home. The young Mononutu chose not to receive money from home for his living expenses and from then on lived on money given him by the PI group. Oom No performed great services in carrying on a propaganda campaign abroad during the struggle for the independence of Indonesia. As a member of the PI, Mononutu was stationed in Paris to make contact with Asian student organizations in Europe. Arnold Mononutu was unmarried to the end of his life. Although he had several love affairs when he was young, once he became an active member of Perhimpunan Indonesia, he was more interested in the struggle for independence than in young women. To the end of his life, Oom No continued to show animation when speaking about the struggle for independence. He once said: "One who fights for independence gets no pension and cannot be bought. When he sees something that isn't right, he must speak up." Oom No was also known as a fighter for independence who spoke in a straightforward way. On his 85th birthday Oom No warned: "Don't look down on Eastern Indonesia. Without Eastern Indonesia, there would be no unitary Republic of Indonesia. Don't turn Eastern Indonesia into a kind of Bangladesh." He said this, speaking as a true patriot. He declared firmly: "I have the right to warn you of this because I took part in the struggle for this unitary state!" This showed his interest in national integrity and national unity.

Arnold Mononutu began his education in an HES [Dutch colonial elementary school], from which he graduated in 1919. He then continued his education at Business

High School in Jakarta (1920); Netherlands High School in the Netherlands, where he majored in English literature; in France (1920-24); at the Academie du Droit [Academy of Law] at The Hague, in the Netherlands, where he majored in international law; and the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques et Morales [Free School of Political and Moral Sciences] in Paris (1925-27). He worked at one time as an interpreter for the Japanese firm, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, in Jakarta (1927-28), as director of the Perguruan Rakyat [People's University] in Jakarta (1928-30), and as deputy chairman of the GERINDO Party [Indonesian People's Movement] in Manado (1937). In addition to serving three times as Indonesian minister of information, Arnold Mononutu served as the first Indonesian ambassador to the People's Republic of China (1953-55), as rector of Hasanuddin University, as a professor of international law, as a member of the APRS [Interim People's Consultative Assembly] (1962), and as a member of the DPA [Supreme Advisory Council] (1964-67). [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 5 Sep 83 pp 1, 12] 5170

JOSEF MUSTIKA--At a ceremony held at the new State Secretariat Building on Saturday [4 September] Doctor Sudharmono, minister and state secretary, installed Maj Gen (Retired) Josef Mustika in office as secretary to the vice president, replacing Ferdi Salim. Mustika was appointed secretary to the vice president on the basis of Presidential Decision No 193/M/83, dated 23 August 1983. He had previously served as Indonesian ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany. Ferdi Salim, the previous incumbent, will be reassigned for duty at the Department of Foreign Affairs. [Excerpt] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 5 Sep 83 p 1] 5170

DR WIDODO TALOGO--Prof Dr H. R. Widodo Talogo, who holds a master's degree in public health, was installed in office as a full professor at the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Indonesia on Saturday [3 September]. Prof Widodo Talogo was born in Yogyakarta on 24 October 1931. He graduated from high school in Yogyakarta with the highest average grade in his class: 9.4. He graduated from the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Indonesia in 1959. He went on to graduate studies at Harvard University in the United States and obtained a master's degree in public health at that institution in 1962. From 1972 to the present he has been chief of the Community Health and Preventive Medicine Section at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Indonesia. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 5 Sep 83 p 12] 5170

LT GEN (RETIRED) SUTOPO YUWONO--Lt Gen (Retired) Sutopo Yuwono will be installed in office as secretary general of the Department of Manpower, replacing Dr Urip Widodo on Saturday, 10 September, in the presence of Minister of Manpower Sudomo at the ceremonial field at the Department of Manpower. It is not yet known what the next post will be for Dr Urip Widodo, who had been secretary general of the Ministry of Manpower for about 5 years. Asked by reporters about the matter on Tuesday [10 September], Minister of Manpower Sudomo merely replied: "His tour of duty was over. This is just a routine change." Sutopo Yuwono was governor of the National Defense Institute until May 1983. He was born in Klaten, Central Java, 50 years ago. He retired from the Indonesian Armed Forces as a three-star general, having spent much of his military career in the intelligence service. He performed

Intelligence Functions, for example, in his post as assistant for intelligence to the minister of defense and security and commander of the armed forces and was also assistant for intelligence in KOPKAMTIB [Security and Order Command] in the early years of the New Order [since 1967]. The high point in his career came when this father of five children was appointed chief of BAKIN [Intelligence Coordination Body] in 1970, serving in this position until 1974. Subsequently, Sutopo Yuwono was Indonesian ambassador to the Netherlands before returning to Indonesia where he was appointed governor of the National Defense Institute early in 1979. Now in his 50's, Sutopo Yuwono served at the Army Staff and Command School for 8 years as chief of research and development. Subsequently, he continued to rise in his career, serving as chief of staff of military regions where General Anirmachmud was commander, that is, Military Region X/Lampung, Langkat and Military Region V/Jakarta Raya. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 7 Sep 83 pp 1, 3] 5170

AIR COMMODORE DOCTOR TRENGGONO--The post of chairman of ANTARA National News Agency was transferred from Maj Gen (Retired) Dr August Harpaung, the former incumbent, to Air Commodore Dr Trenggono (51 years old). Air Commodore Dr Trenggono was born in Surabaya on 20 November 1931 and in his most recent position was a senior scientist at the BRPT [Body for the Study and Application of Technology]. He began to become well known in 1960 when he was appointed one of the judges at the trial before the Extraordinary Military Court of Air Chief Marshal Omar Dani. He obtained his doctoral degree from the Faculty of Law at Air Langga University in 1958. He did additional advanced studies on air law in Canada. From 1979 to the present he has been secretary general of PERTINA [Amateur National Boxing Association]. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 12 Sep 83 pp 1, 12] 5170

NEW ECHELON I OFFICIALS IN MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS--Mrs Dr Nani Sudarsono, minister of social affairs, on Monday [12 September] installed in office five of the six newly-appointed Echelon I officers in her ministry. This action was intended as a step to revivify and improve the organizational structure of the ministry. The officials newly installed in office are: Dr Tulus Supranoto as secretary general, replacing A. N. Tambunan; Soekono as inspector general, replacing Ibnu Hartono; Rector Muchrodji as director general of social welfare development, replacing Dr Agung Juwono; Dr Jusuf Talib as director general of social assistance development, replacing Dr A. Harun Alrasjid; and Dr R. Parmanto as chief of the Research and Development Body, replacing Dr Ali Bustam. [Excerpt] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 12 Sep 83 p 1] 5170

BRIG GEN (RETIRED) SAINAN SAGIMAN--Expanding village development, particularly by increasing the initiative and self-reliance of the village people, needs to receive as much attention as possible. This was stated by Minister of Home Affairs Soepardjo Koestam when he installed Brig Gen (Retired) Sainan Sagiman in office as governor of South Sumatra before a plenary session of the South Sumatra Provincial Council in Palembang on Monday [12 September]. The reappointment of Sainan Sagiman as governor for a second term covering the next 5 years is in accordance with the wishes of the people of South Sumatra. [Excerpts] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 13 Sep 83 pp 1, 11] 5170

DR SOEPARI TJOKROHARTONO--The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has agreed to the appointment of Dr Soepari Tjokrohartono as Indonesian ambassador to North Korea, replacing Ambassador R. Djundjunan Kusumahardja, who has completed his tour of duty. Dr Soepari Tjokrohartono was born on 31 July 1925 in Yogyakarta. He graduated from an IIS [Dutch colonial elementary school for Indonesians] in 1939, had completed 3 years in a MULO [Dutch colonial vocational high school] by 1942, graduated from an SMT [technical high school] in 1946, attended the Foreign Service Academy in 1953, and obtained a master's degree from 17 August University in Jakarta in 1976. From 1945 to 1946 Dr Soepari Tjokrohartono was a member of the Special Police Corps; from 1946 to 1947 he was a non-commissioned officer in the Army; from 1947 to 1949 he served in the Students' Corps in Brigade XVII in the Army; in 1953 he became an employee of the Department of Foreign Affairs; from 1954 to 1958 he was third secretary and attache in the Indonesian Embassy in Manila; in 1958 he worked in the Bureau of Reparations in the Department of Foreign Affairs in Jakarta; from 1961 to 1964 he was stationed at the Indonesian Embassy in Tokyo with the successive ranks of second secretary and first secretary; from 1964 to 1965 he served in the Indonesian Embassy in Mexico City; from 1965 to 1969 he worked in the Directorate of Americas Affairs in the Department of Foreign Affairs in Jakarta; from 1969 to 1972 he was stationed at the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore with the successive ranks of counselor and minister-counselor; from 1972 to 1974 he served in the Indonesian Embassy in Dacca; from 1974 to 1976 he worked in the Research and Development Body in the Department of Foreign Affairs in Jakarta; from 1976 to 1978 he was promoted to be chief of the Political Research Center in the Research and Development Body of the Department of Foreign Affairs; from 1978 to 1982 he was stationed in the Indonesian Embassy in Canberra as deputy chief of mission/minister. His most recent assignment was as staff expert at the National Defense Institute. [Excerpt] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 14 Sep 83 pp 1, 8] 5170

AIR MARSHAL ABDURACHIM ALAMSJAH--The government of the Republic of Turkey has agreed to the appointment of Air Marshal Abdulrachim Alamsjah as Indonesian ambassador to the Republic of Turkey, replacing Dr H. A. S. Mintaredja, who has completed his tour of duty. Abdulrachim Alamsjah was born in Jakarta on 17 September 1929. He is a Muslim. His educational background includes the following: he graduated from senior high school in 1949. He went through pilot training in the United States in 1951. He graduated from the RAF Staff College in Great Britain in 1963 and from the National Defense Institute in 1970. Air Marshal Abdulrachim Alamsjah, who has 10 service medals and decorations, in 1967 was governor of the Air Force Section of AKABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces Academy] at Adi Sucipto Air Force Base in Yogyakarta. About 10 years later he became commander of KOPATDARA [Air Force Commandos] at Halim Perdanakusuma Air Force Base. In 1978 he became deputy chief of staff of the Air Force. [Excerpt] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 14 Sep 83 p 8] 5170

DR KIZAL THAIB--Attorney General Ismail Saleh installed Dr Kizal Thaib in office as chief of the North Sumatra Prosecutor's Office at a ceremony held at the Bina Graha Building in Medan on Tuesday [13 September]. Dr Kizal Thaib had previously been chief of the Directorate of Intelligence Administration in the Office of the Attorney General. He graduated with a master's degree in law from the University of Gadjah Mada in 1961. He began his career as a prosecutor in Ujungpandang

[South Sulawesi] in 1962. He served as chief of the Central Sulawesi Prosecutor's Office from 1966 to 1970. He was chief of the West Kalimantan Prosecutor's Office from 1970-73 and was chief of the Riau Prosecutor's Office from 1973 to 1977. After that he was a chief of directorate for 6 years in the Attorney General's Office in Jakarta. He joked to a KOMPAS representative: "I'm like an old automobile coming down the mountain." Meanwhile, Dr M. Hassan Kartaminardja, the former chief of the North Sumatra Prosecutor's Office, has been appointed coordinator of staff experts in the Office of the Attorney General. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 14 Sep 83 pp 1, 9] 5170

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BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT AID AGREEMENT--The chairman of the National Logistics Board, Bustanil Arifin, and the Australian ambassador, Rawdon Dalrymple, on 11 October 1983 signed a 35,000-ton wheat aid agreement worth 5.7 billion rupiah. The aid agreement is the outcome of Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke's visit to Indonesia last June. [Summary] [BK131425 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 11 Oct 83 BK]

MUSLIM SECT TEACHINGS BANNED--Attorney General Ismail Saleh has issued an instruction to ban the Inkarusunnah [anti-Sunnah] sect and the circulation of books handwritten by (Mohamed Irkham Sutarto) about the sect. In a decree issued on 30 September 1983, the attorney general has banned the teachings and all activities to promote, teach, and promulgate the doctrine of Abdurrahman and his followers, known as the Inkarusunnah sect, throughout Indonesia. The attorney general has also prohibited the circulation of books, brochures, and leaflets containing the doctrine, written by (Mohamed Irkham Sutarto) throughout Indonesia. Besides, those who are in possession of and put the books in circulation are required to surrender them to the local public prosecutor's or district attorney's office, which in turn will pass them to the attorney general's office. The attorney general has issued the instruction because the heretical sect has given rise to unrest among the Muslim people, which can disturb the public order, undermine the harmonious relations among various religious followers in particular, and destabilize the national unity and integrity in general. [Text] [BK131425 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 11 Oct 83 BK]

POLISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION--President Suharto received an eight-man Polish parliamentary delegation led by Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa, at his Bina Graha office in Jakarta this morning. The Polish parliamentary delegation was accompanied by House Speaker Amir Makhmud and the Polish ambassador to Indonesia, Lucjan Lik. Speaking to newsmen after the meeting, the Polish parliament speaker said the courtesy call on President Suharto would result in fostering bilateral cooperation. He stated that the two countries will cooperate in maritime economy, such as, shipbuilding, fishery, and research of marine geological resources. According to Stanislaw Gucwa, cooperation in these fields will include the scientific and technological aspects. [Text] [BK151449 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 15 Oct 83]

CSO: 4213/38

JOINT MILITARY EXERCISE WITH MALAYSIA--Commander of the 1st Territorial Defense Command of West Kalimantan Lieutenant General Susilo Sudarman today opened a joint Indonesian-Malaysian war exercise, code-named "Tripura Malindo II." The joint military exercise, which starts from Pasirpanjang, north coastal area of West Kalimantan, will last for 8 days. It involves the West Kalimantan Military Command and Malaysian 3d Infantry Brigade, aimed to step up cooperation and understanding between armies of the two countries. [sentence as heard] A joint military cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia has long been set up to maintain security in border areas separating West Kalimantan and Sarawak, Malaysia. [Text] [BK170915 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 17 Oct 83]

LABORATORY RECEIVES JAPANESE AID--The Indonesian Government has received technical assistance from the Japanese Government in the form of a grant to construct a veterinary drug assay laboratory in Indonesia. The signature and exchange of notes on this project took place at a ceremony held yesterday [12 September] at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Jalan Pejambon in Jakarta. Representing Indonesia as the recipient and acting in the name of the government was Atmono Suryo, director general of foreign economic relations, and representing Japan as the donor of the grant and acting in the name of the Japanese Government was Toshio Yamazaki, Japanese ambassador to Indonesia. The construction of a veterinary drug assay laboratory in Indonesia fills a need that had to be met, due to the rapid growth of the livestock industry which has led to rapidly increasing use of animal serums. In this connection the Indonesian Government obtained the desired assistance from the Japanese Government. The project for the establishment of a veterinary drug assay laboratory includes construction of a building to house the equipment and other necessary facilities. The laboratory will test all biological, antibiotic, and other animal medicines in the hope that its efforts will contribute to increasing livestock production in Indonesia. Along with this grant for the project the Japanese Government is ready to send experts and to train Indonesians in Japan, in addition to supplying the equipment necessary for this laboratory. So far there has been no statement regarding the value of the grant extended in support of this project. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB 13 Sep 83, pp 1, 7]

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C.S.G: 4213/13

BETTER MALAY-FRENCH TRADE RELATIONS NEEDED: MAHATHIR

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 27 Sep 83 p 1

[Text]

MALAYSIA needs to diversify its relations with the outside world to enhance its ability to maintain equilibrium in its relations with other countries, Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad said last night.

The Prime Minister, who is on a two-week holiday in Europe, said that being overly dependent on its relations with certain countries such as the United Kingdom, the United States or Japan might result in those countries, among others, influencing the economy and politics of Malaysia.

Speaking to members of the Malaysian community at the Malaysian Embassy here, he said

that in this regard, Malaysia needed to upgrade its relations with France in such a way that it would benefit both countries.

He said Malaysia's exports to France were less than its imports and Malaysia must step up its exports despite facing various problems as a result of the French policy of protecting its markets.

He said that if France wanted to have more meaningful ties, it should open up its markets to Malaysia, "not only for raw materials but also manufactured goods."

He hoped that in future, Malaysia would have more manufactured goods for export here to

increase its foreign exchange earnings.

Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir agreed that the standard of living in Malaysia was far below that in France but "this does not mean that the situation cannot be changed as it depends on the people's productivity."

If the people worked hard in producing more manufactured goods, he said, they would earn more revenue and this in turn would enhance their standard of living.

The Prime Minister also advised Malaysians overseas, whether they were students or staff of Malaysian missions, to work hard to achieve success as well as preserve

PARIS, Sept. 26 the country's image.

Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir said that he would be making an official visit to France early next year.

Present at the gathering were Datuk Seri Dr Siti Hasmah, Education Minister Datuk Dr Sulaiman Daud, Deputy Energy, Telecommunications and Posts Minister Datuk Haji Suhaimi Kamaruddin, Malaysian Ambassador to France Tan Sri Abdul Rahman Jalal and Malaysia's permanent representative to Unesco, Tan Sri Hamdan Sheikh Tahir.

The Prime Minister later left for London en route for home. — Bernama

CSO: 4200/96

ISLAMIC VALUES SAID NO THREAT TO OTHER CULTURES

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 29 Sep 83 p 5

[Text] Shah Alam, Wed.--The incorporation of Islamic values in the national culture will not eclipse other cultures in the country, Culture, Youth and Sports Minister Encik Anwar Ibrahim said.

To suppress other cultures is like practising narrow nationalism--and such a practice is inconsistent with Islamic teachings, he said at a ecramah on the incorporation of Islamic values in youth activities at Institut Teknologi Mara here last night.

He said the Government was serious about the absorption of Islamic values in the administration and the eradication of poverty and corruption, though such measures were not labelled "Islamic."

The Ministry was monitoring the development of western pop culture, especially elements which ran contrary to Islam.

Earlier, Encik Anwar said the country needed young Malaysians who were resilient to continue the changes being made and that would be made by the Government.

This took time and because of this, the youths should be resilient and be able to contribute towards justice.

Encik Anwar said the younger generation should set up a system of values based on noble Islamic values to defend the principles of the country.

They should not interpret the Quran themselves and criticise others but should discuss the holy verses with ulamaks and air their views and grouses responsibly.--Bernama

CSO: 4200/95

ANTI-GOVERNMENT MUSLIM SERMON INVESTIGATED

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Sep 83 p 2

[Text]

KOTA BARU, Mon. — The National Action Council (NAC) is expected to discuss a sermon allegedly delivered on Hari Raya Haji which called on Muslims to oppose the Government by force (jihad).

The sermon was contained in a pamphlet allegedly distributed by an opposition party to imams in Kelantan for Hari Raya Haji.

It called on all Muslims to unite to "put down by force an un-Islamic Government" and reminded them that death for Islam would be amply rewarded by God.

The six-page pamphlet was believed to have been read at a mosque in Pasir Puteh by an imam who

said that he could not avoid reading it as the sermon from the Islamic Religious Council did not arrive.

Sermons for Friday prayers and Hari Raya are prepared by the council.

Commenting on the leaflets, Deputy Home Minister Kassim Ahmad said today the Ministry was taking a serious view of the matter.

He said that it might be discussed by the NAC.

The sermon contained in the leaflet said, among other things, "sometimes we feel sure that we have done the right thing by adopting nationalism, democracy, socialism and other ideologies, but we have actually strayed far from the truth."

CSO: 4200/95

BANK ISLAM BRANCHES SLATED FOR ALL STATES

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 26 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Bank Islam Malaysia Bhd (BIMB) will plan to have a branch in each state capital by the end of three years of its operation, managing director Dr Abdul Halim Ismail said over the weekend.

Speaking on the concept and operation of Bank Islam at a ceramah organised by the Malaysian Banks Institute, Ipoh branch, he said this plan would of course be subject to the approval of the relevant authorities.

But every effort must be made to open on average some five branches a year during the three years, he said, as it was contingent upon BIMB to make its services as speedily and widely accessible to the people as possible.

"As an institution manifesting the first attempt at Islamic banking in this country, it is envisaged that the bank will be the country's only Islamic commercial bank for a number of years to come.

"There is a need for it, especially among the Muslim population," he said.

Dr Abdul Halim said public response to BIMB since its inception three months ago was "encouraging."

"The bank's establishment, its corporate mission, operations and activities based on Islamic principles are still at an experimental stage, just like other Islamic banks in the world.

"If the system is found successful and benefits both Islamic and non-Islamic communities alike, then it will progress."

To questions from ceramah participants, Dr Abdul Halim said any contractual disagreements between BIMB and its clients will continue to be referred to civilian courts of law until syariah courts were established enough to deal with them.

He also said BIMB will, for the first five years, concentrate its activities within the country before it considers venturing overseas.

CSO: 4200/96

MUSA DENIES UMNO DESIGNS ON SABAH, SARAWAK

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 24 Sep 83 p 9

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Fri. — Umno has no plan to extend its activities to Sabah and Sarawak, acting Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam said today.

"This is because we are quite happy with the position, as it is, of the various political parties in Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak.

"The political parties in Sabah and Sarawak have shown their ability not only to administer their own States, but also to maintain good State-Federal rapport," he added.

Datuk Musa, who is the Umno deputy president, was commenting on recent calls for Umno to extend itself to the two States.

A week ago, it was reported that Parti Pesaka Bumiputera Bersatu (PBB), the leading Sarawak party in the State Barisan Nasional, had adopted a resolution at a meeting urging the party

to find ways to enable Umno to expand to Sarawak.

In Sabah, some individuals had urged Umno to spread its wings to the State. Recently, Umno headquarters received copies of a memorandum from a pro-tem committee formed by these individuals calling on Umno to set up branches in the State.

Copies of the memorandum were sent to Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad and Datuk Musa.

Datuk Musa said: "We feel that what is most important is to have a good and efficient Government. As far as we can see there has been no complaint about the administration of the Governments in Sabah and Sarawak.

"The political parties in the two States have shown their ability both in administering their States as well as in maintaining good State-Federal relations.

"Therefore, Umno has no plans to extend itself there."

CSO: 4200/95

MCA LEADER SAYS CHINESE EDUCATION SUFFERING

Penang THE STAR in English 26 Sep 83 p 2

[Text]

THERE is still widespread dissatisfaction over Chinese education although it has been brought into the mainstream of national education development, Selangor MCA chairman Datuk Lee Kim Sai said.

He cited the shortage of teachers in Chinese primary schools in Selangor and the Federal Territory early this year and the cut in teachers' allowance for pupils' own language classes as some of the reasons for the unhappiness in the Chinese community.

He told the party's State convention that there were about 1,500 temporary teachers in Chinese primary schools. Of the 900 vacancies, only 400 were filled this year.

"Temporary teachers qualified for training are being turned away while these schools are facing a shortage of teachers," he added.

Datuk Lee, who is Deputy Minister in the Prime Minister's Department, said that unless the authorities concerned viewed the problem seriously, there was little meaning in the constitutional right of the Chinese to study their mother tongue.

He also said that the MCA could not support the National Culture Policy if it over-emphasised the promotion of Malay culture

and Islamic values.

He said that as far as the MCA was concerned, there was over-emphasis on the first and third principles of the National Culture Policy which stipulates that:

● The national culture must be based on indigenous culture;

● Suitable elements from other cultures can be accepted as part of the national culture;

● Islam is an important component in the moulding of the national culture.

"If any of the principles in the National Culture Policy is neglected, then it must be construed that the implementation of the policy has deviated.

"We cannot support a culture policy that does not give due emphasis to all the three principles for the evolution of our national culture."

Datuk Lee said that in a plural society like Malaysia's, special efforts should be made to ensure that due respect and consideration be given to the desires and aspirations of the various ethnic groups.

He reiterated MCA's stand that the national culture should be moulded through the process of integration.

"A national culture created by force through assimilation will be rejected," he said.

CSO: 4200/97

MCA GROOMING NEW GENERATION OF LEADERS

Penang THE STAR in English 23 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] Kluang, Thurs.--The MCA is grooming a new generation of members to replace the old leadership, MCA acting president Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan said today.

He said: "We have to improve the quality of members and this is not an easy thing to do.

"During the past 34 years of the party's struggle, some members lost the will and spirit to struggle because of small failures and differences," he told about 2,000 members at a party convention at the Dewan Jubli Intan.

Datuk Dr Neo said that there were members who forget their responsibilities and the interest of the party.

"We must be brave enough to overcome our weaknesses and try to improve them."

He added that members would be trained to overcome their weaknesses at the party's training classes.

He said that members who were willing to serve the people would be respected and supported.

"The new generation of leaders will possess these qualities, including qualities of being able to mix with the people, good character and calibre," he said.

Datuk Dr Neo added the party was carrying out big projects which were planned by former president Datuk Lee San Choon. These projects could not succeed if those who were responsible for them did not carry out their duties.

He added that the party's political campaign was aimed at improving the people's well-being and to ensure stability.

The Johore MCA has 81 councillors in 13 district councils and a Municipal Council, accounting for about half of the councillors in the State, Datuk Dr Neo said.

These councillors were always working hand in hand with State Assemblymen to provide services to the people, he said.

He called on the members to give their full co-operation to build a clean, efficient and trustworthy government.

CSO: 4200/97

BIDAYUH-BASED POLITICAL PARTY PROMOTED

Kuching SARAWAK TRIBUNE in English 16 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Kuching, Thurs.--A new Bidayuh-based political party may be in the offing.

Speculation is rife among the young Bidayuh activists in the Bidayuh national association (DBNA) that such a political party is inevitable.

The pattern of movement as well as the remarks of the DBNA president, Mr Wilfred Nissom, in the last few weeks to members of his association have been the chief source of this speculation.

Last month, while making a welcoming address at the DBNA women leadership course at the DBNA headquarters here, Mr Nissom remarked that in the past months, political events in the state had taken shape which could threaten the Bidayuh community with further fragmentation.

Although he was careful in not being specific, it is believed that he was referring to the formation of Parti Bansa Dayak Sarawak which was launched today.

The Bidayuh community, he said, cannot be strengthened by dividing it.

He gave a brief outline of the history of the Bidayuh people in Sarawak politics since the colonial days and pointed out how the Bidayuh people had been progressively divided at every major turn of political event since Merdeka.

It could be shown, he noted, that the Bidayuh people had consistently drifted with the political currents initiated by the people for the purpose of furthering political and economic aims which sometime turned out to be irrelevant to the development of "our people or just downright adverse to our future."

Although on the surface his remarks were intended to encourage greater leadership among the Bidayuh women in the development of the Bidayuh community, it was quite obvious where his trend of thought was leading his listeners. He was hinting at a genuine Bidayuh political movement to arrest further fragmentation of his people.

At one civic assembly in a Bidayuh kampung in Bau, Mr Nissom, speaking as a ketua masyarakat Bidayuh, was reported to have likened the fragmented Bidayuh community to a 'sick person'.

"When our community is further divided by new political groupings that crop up from time to time, we become more and more like a sick person, useless to his friends, harmless to his enemies", he said.

Nobody, he said, liked to take a sick person to a great hunt and political and social developments were like the great hunt.

"If we are sick or disabled we should not blame our neighbours for not taking us along. Our first job is to get ourselves well."

It was quite obvious, he added, that "we must act soon if we agree that the only way to strengthen our political role is through a united political front."

The DBNA is not a political organisation although it has been spearheading the movement towards Bidayuh unity.

It is unlikely that the DBNA will ever be turned into a political party. Its strength is in the civil servants who form the bulk of its stable leadership and activists.

The civil service is where the best and the most qualified Bidayuh manpower lies. The DBNA will be adversely affected if it were to lose these civil service elements as a result of a change of status into a political party.

It is unlikely therefore that Mr Wilfred Nissom was thinking of the DBNA when he remarked on the need "in the very near future" for a united Bidayuh political front.

The Bidayuh people dominate in five Dewan Undangan Negeri constituencies and three Parliamentary constituencies in the First Division. The situation is a source of political strength for the Bidayuh people and a potential source of stability in the state's political equation.

The Bidayuh presently are broken up all over the three main political parties that form the State Barisan Nasional. The arrival of PBDS, using the label 'Dayak' is likely to draw the Bidayuh into another political compartment.

And this is causing great concern to the young activists in the DBNA, according to reliable sources.

If it comes about, the new party will not only affect PBB, but SUPP, SNAP and PBDS as well.

The move is believed to be a totally Bidayuh affair, conducted under no interference by non-Bidayuhs.

NEW PARTY STRESSES WATCHDOG ROLE

Penang THE STAR in English 26 Sep 83 p 6

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sun.—Parti Bertindak Rakyat Sabah Bersatu (Bersih)—a new party to be set up in Sabah—plans to act as a watchdog in exposing corruption in the Government.

Pro-tem president Pandikar Amin Haji Mulia said: "We do not want the ruling party to spend money just to obtain seats, which had happened in the past.

"If this was allowed to continue, the people would lose."

Pandikar Amin, the Assemblyman for Usukan and a former Usno vice-president, said at an interview yesterday that the party aimed to fight for the rights of the people of Sabah, regardless of race.

"We will become a political party that is clean and which future generations will be proud of," he added.

The party, which has */Berjuang Bersih/* [in italics] (Clean Struggle) as its motto, hopes to educate the people in choosing leaders who are morally and politically clean.

Pandikar Amin said the party had written to the Registrar of Societies on Sept. 2, a day after he announced his resignation from Usno.

He said the proposed party leaders comprised influential intellectuals and professionals who "are unblemished in the political arena."

The other pro-tem committee members include deputy president P. 'aman Hassan, a former United Sabah Action Party (Usap) deputy president and former Sabah Pekemas liaison chief, and secretary-general Juhar Haji, Mahiruddin, a former magistrate who is now practising.

Pandikar Amin said the party had followers, adding that he was confident the people would support it, especially former Usno members and those disillusioned with Berjaya.

However, he did not reject the possibility that Bersih would have to cooperate with other parties in Sabah, despite possible differences in ideology, to achieve common objectives.--Bernama.

CSO: 4200/97

GOVERNMENT MINISTER REJECTS IRAN AS ROLE MODEL

Kuching THE BORNEO POST in English 15 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] Paris, Wed:--Culture, Youth and Sports Minister Anwar Ibrahim said that Malaysia has never used Iran as a case study in implementing its programme to inject Islamic values in the administration.

The developments, in Iran had captured the attention of all Islamic countries, including Malaysia, but they had not been emulated in Malaysia, he told Malaysians here Monday.

He said that in injecting Islamic values in the administration, the Government continued to give freedom to the various communities to practise their own faiths.

What was being carried out by the Government was to encourage the Muslims to follow and practise the teachings of Islam so that they would become better Muslims, he said.

Encik Anwar, who is here on a three-day private visit, said that the Government was in no way suppressing the non-Muslims.

He also said that the Government was not implementing the programme to inject Islamic values in the administration as a reaction to demands by Islamic extremists in the country and the programme should not be viewed with a narrow mind.

Encik Anwar said that as could be seen from two newly-established institutions, Bank Islam and the International Islamic University, non-Muslims were also taken in as employees and students.

On the banning of Muslims from entering the Casino, he said that the move was aimed at wiping out the elements that could bring about corrupt practises.

It should not be taken as restricting freedom but should be considered as an educational process, he added.

Encik Anwar, in his speech which lasted for nearly an hour, also touched on these aspects:

.The liberal attitude of the Mahathir Administration. He said no action was being taken against anyone who criticised the Government's policies.

.The Internal Security Act. He said it would exist so long as there were militant communists wishing to overthrow the Government in an undemocratic manner.

.The liberal attitude of the Government should be accepted by the people in a responsible manner.

.The 'clean, efficient and trustworthy and the Leadership by Example' slogans were aimed at implementing the principle of accountability on the part of the leadership. [as published]

.Malaysians overseas should act as 'ambassadors' of the nation to keep up the good name of Malaysia, and

.The Government's determined effort to eradicate pockets of poverty in the nation.

Also present at the function were the Malaysian Ambassador to France, Tan Sri Abdul Rahman Jalal, permanent representative to Unesco Tan Sri Hamdan Sheikh Tahir and staff of Government agencies here and their wives.

Encik Anwar then met the protem committee of the Paris Unmo club led by Encik Hamzah Sulaiman.--Bernama

CSO: 4200/97

SUPP MULTI-RACIAL CHARACTER STRESSED

Kuching SARAWAK TRIBUNE in English 21 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Sibu, Tues.—The Sarawak United People's Party (SUPP) will continue to act as a multi-racial force as it subscribes to the political aims and aspirations of all communities in the country, its secretary-general, Datuk Dr. Wong Soon Kai, said.

Opening the party's Sibu town service centre here last night, Datuk Dr. Wong added that there was no better forum for achieving the people's and aspirations than in the Barisan Nasional. [as published]

Exhorting SUPP members to work in the spirit of cooperation and respect with all communities, Datuk Dr. Wong, who is the Communications and Works Minister, stressed the need to eliminate racial tendencies.

"SUPP is a multi-racial party even though its membership in urban areas is predominantly Chinese. However, its leadership has always adopted a multi-racial approach in solving problems," he added.

Urging party members to be prepared for the "big examination" (state general election) to be held soon, Datuk Dr. Wong was confident that the various communities in the state would work together to ensure victory for candidates of the ruling Barisan Nasional.

Also present at the function were the state Assistant Minister of Welfare Services, Datuk Chia Chin Shin, SUPP State Assemblymen and members of other Barisan Nasional component parties.—Bernama

CSO: 4200/97

MIC LEADERS DENY RIFT

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 23 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by A. Sri K. Nayagam]

[Text] KUALA LUMPUR, Thurs. — MIC leaders, scotching rumours of a rift, declared today that their year-old pact to work collectively was functioning smoothly and warned that they would resist any attempts to divide them.

They also appealed to the three Tamil newspapers in the country not to exploit minor differences as cracks in their pact and said they would not allow any such rift to develop.

Party president Datuk S. Samy Vellu, deputy president Mr S. Subramaniam and vice-president Datuk K. Pathmanaban said this after an hour-long meeting here this afternoon.

The meeting, at Datuk Samy Vellu's Works Ministry office, was held in the wake of reports in two Tamil dailies that Datuk Samy Vellu had at a function in Bukit Raja Estate near here last Sunday openly attacked Mr Subramaniam and Datuk Pathmanaban and warned them to "control their newspapers" or face a showdown next year, election year for the MIC.

Datuk Samy Vellu denied warning the two leaders. He added that what he actually said was that he expected complete loyalty from his colleagues as the time had come when they must work with him to achieve the objectives and goals of the MIC.

He accused the two newspapers of having launched "a personal and vicious campaign to discredit my leadership, to bring me down politically and at the same time suppress the facts about the actual progress and developments made (by the MIC) during my leadership."

Datuk Samy Vellu, whose family recently acquired majority shares in the Tamil Nesan, the oldest of the three Tamil dailies, also felt that the campaign directed against him could have been motivated by business rivalry.

"On the surface it might appear that they are promoting Indian issues by attacking me but by involving the names of other party leaders they are ultimately achieving the economic motives of the owners," the MIC president said.

"I have also observed that these two papers are working closely with the opposition and it may be part of an exercise to erode the MIC leadership," he said.

Mr Subramaniam, who is also the Deputy Housing and Local Government Minister, said there was no rift in the party leadership as had been made out by some Tamil newspapers.

He added that both he and Datuk Pathmanaban had at today's meeting listened to a tape recording of Datuk Samy Vellu's speech at the Bukit Raja Estate function.

Convinced

They were convinced that the party chief had not attacked them but had called on them to stand collectively and be vigilant against the forces that might undermine the party's strength and unity.

"His call to his colleagues is shared by us," Mr Subramaniam said.

"Since we settled our misunderstanding amicably more than a year ago there has not been any differences or rift in the party. And since then we have clearly worked

together jointly as a team under Datuk Samy Vellu's leadership.

"In fact, we have redoubled our efforts in carrying out various projects beneficial to party members and the community."

Added Datuk Pathmanaban: "Quite clearly, Datuk Samy Vellu in his speech did not intend to provoke or challenge us but was making an appeal to us to stand together with him."

Unity

"We have in the past two years adopted collective support for Datuk Samy Vellu's leadership and all of us together have gone to great lengths to develop a number of programmes for the MIC and the Malaysian Indian community," said Datuk Pathmanaban, who is also the Deputy Minister of Health.

"All three of us have every hope that all leaders and members of the MIC will support the unity that prevails in the MIC."

"We hope the Tamil newspapers will also do likewise and avoid writing anything that will jeopardise this unity."

"In fact, all three of us appeal to the three Tamil newspapers not to seek to bring about cracks in the leadership. We don't need it and there won't be such cracks," Datuk Pathmanaban added.

MALAYSIA WILL REMAIN BIGGEST RUBBER PRODUCER

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 27 Sep 83 p 22

[Text]

A PROMINENT figure in the Malaysian rubber industry has laughed off reports that Indonesia may soon overtake Malaysia as the world's biggest natural rubber producer.

Describing the projection from the Indonesian Rubber Industry Federation as "suspect," Encik Mazlan Haji Jamaluddin, the vice-president of the National Association of Smallholders (Nash) believed it was intended to depress the market sentiment especially for Malaysia's rubber exports to the United States.

He said yesterday that the United States, which buys quality rubber from Malaysia, could have orchestrated the projection in order to get better discounts for its rubber imports from Malaysia.

What was more baffling, said Encik Mazlan, the projection was not an official one but made by the executive director of the Indonesian Rubber Industry Federation, Mr Harry Tanugraha, who is a rubber trader.

All producing countries in the region, including Sri Lanka, would be affected by such tampering of market sentiment motivated by traders' interests, he said.

Mr Harry Tanugraha, who made the projection earlier this month, cited labour shortages in Malaysia's rubber plantations as the main factor that would enable Indonesia to surpass Malaysia's output.

An article in the latest issue of *The Planter* magazine by an authority on rubber, Mr Colin Barlow, appears to lend credence to the projection, citing cheaper labour and more abundant land in Indonesia as well as Thailand.

Encik Mazlan argued: "To me it is suicidal to increase the volume just by opening new land on account of cheaper labour."

"This would cause an oversupply and further upset the demand and supply situation," he added.

Encik Mazlan said that an increase in Indonesia and Thailand's production to overtake Malaysia as the leading producer would bring about negative results.

The possibility of an oversupply should be of concern because presently the manufacturers could not really project NR production for the next seven or eight years, he said.

Indonesia would also

need to produce an additional 600,000 tonnes per year or double its present output to overtake Malaysia which produces around 1.4 million tonnes, as the No. 1 producer.

"This is not quite conceivable immediately on the present trend as we are not having a boom at the moment," commented Encik Mazlan.

Answering Mr Barlow's contention on higher labour costs in Malaysia, the Nash vice-president said the reality of the situation was that wages of the estate labour force in Malaysia had not gone up commensurately for many years.

What did rise was only the salary of estate managers from between \$800 and \$1,000 15 years ago to \$4,000 and \$5,000 today.

Encik Mazlan, who is an advocate for a better deal to smallholders, said Malaysian tappers and other estate labourers were earning about \$200, "still very much below the poverty line."

He pointed out that Malaysia's comparatively higher production cost stemmed from items such as cess and (fob) duties which were non-existent in both Indonesia

and Thailand.

There was no question that Malaysia would still be the world's biggest NR producer for sometime yet, Encik Mazlan said.

He also said that what producing countries should give priority to, rather than talking of increasing acreage, is the "common vacuum" that remains to be corrected — improving quality of rubber and efficiency in the marketing chain.

Encik Mazlan said that on the average, the yield from smallholders is only about a quarter or at the most half of the estates.

In Indonesia, more than 90 per cent of rubber is produced by smallholdings and in Malaysia, up to 60 per cent.

He however cautioned that for Malaysia to retain its No. 1 producer tag, serious efforts should now be made toward conceptualising co-operative farming. Prime Minister Mahatma Mohd Seri Dr Mahatma Mohd had expounded recently.

The target should not be to open up virgin jungle but reactivate the vast tracts of idle land already identified suitable for rubber planting. — Bernama E3

INTERNATIONAL TIN COUNCIL APPROVES TIN SMUGGLING CURBS

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 23 Sep 83 p 20

[Text]

LONDON, Sept. 22

THE International Tin Council (ITC) has fully approved secretariat recommendations aimed at curbing tin smuggling, ITC delegates said.

The recommendations, contained in a report commissioned at an ITC session in June, focussed on the need to stamp out smuggling at source, principally in Thailand and Malaysia.

Some producer members, most notably Malaysia, expressed reservations at today's meeting over the details contained in the report, delegates said. Nevertheless, the meeting was agreed on the magnitude of the smuggling problem which is said to have seriously undermined the impact of ITC-imposed export controls.

The essential purpose of the ITC report, drawn up by deputy buffer stock manager Bernard Engel, has been fulfilled since it has drawn attention to the threat posed by smuggling to the ITC's price support programme, delegates said.

Producers accepted the need to clamp down

on smugglers and noted the report's suggestions that Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia take joint, as well as individual action, to this end, they said.

The meeting also accepted recommendations in Mr Engel's report which were not related to ITC producer members, delegates added.

The report suggested the Singapore government be asked to cooperate in stamping out smuggling and that the Soviet Union be requested not to buy tin metal or concentrates in Singapore.

It also recommended the London Metal Exchange be requested to deregister brands of tin produced in Singapore, probably from smuggled concentrates, and that those ITC consumer members with domestic smelting capacity take action to halt import of concentrates from Singapore.

The ITC meeting resumes tomorrow to discuss other measures to be taken to support the tin market. However, most delegates agreed

changes are unlikely in either the level of export cutbacks, currently at 39.6 per cent of annual output, or the price range which triggers buffer stock support operations.

THE London Metal Exchange (LME) has agreed to discuss with the International Tin Council (ITC) the possibility of deregistering tin brands from Singapore, ITC delegates said.

The LME told UK government it approved in principle such discussions, although the ITC's UK delegation stressed it had no control on the Exchange's decisions, the delegates said.

Delegates welcomed the LME's willingness to negotiate with the ITC as a positive step but said it was unlikely to approve the ITC's request since Singapore tin brands met fully with LME conditions for registration as good delivery. Moreover, the existence of metal from Singapore's Kimetal smelter in LME warehouses would pose technical problems were

it subsequently deregistered, they noted.

Nevertheless, some delegates expressed hope the LME would turn down any application for registration of tin produced in a South Korean smelter to be opened under a joint venture involving Kimetal. Registration could be rejected on the basis of uncertainty of supply if feed for the smelter was shown to be of unknown or doubtful origin, they said.

NON-COMMUNIST mined tin output in 1983 is expected to total 174,700 tonnes of tin in concentrates, compared with 190,900 tonnes in 1982, according to figures compiled by the International Tin Council (ITC) secretariat from statistics of member countries.

Primary tin output is forecast at 173,000 tonnes, including 3,600 tonnes from China, compared with 185,100 tonnes in 1982.

Primary consumption, assuming 15,400 tonnes imported by the Soviet Union and East Germany, is projected at 178,600 tonnes, up from 174,300 tonnes in 1982. — Reuter

TIN SMUGGLING TO PENANG SMELTERS STOPPED

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 27 Sep 83 pp 1, 22

[Article by Saad Hashim]

[Text]

MALAYSIA has stopped the flow of smuggled tin to Penang smelters while Thailand has pledged to wipe out illegal mining in south Thailand.

In addition, the International Tin Council will soon embark on a major campaign to persuade non-ITC countries like Singapore to lend a hand in solving the situation.

While the problem of illegal tin — metal put on the market in contravention of the ITC export quotas — cannot be totally overcome, the measures, which were endorsed by the recent ITC meeting here last week, should show some results in the not distant future.

Informed sources said that everyone would have to play a role so that export control measures could succeed.

"What has to be done is while Malaysia has stopped the flow of illegal tin into Penang, other measures will have to be taken to stop this illegal tin from finding a new home," said the sources.

Apart from Malaysia, illegal tin is also believed to have found "sanctuary" in Russia, Spain and several other countries.

The ITC meeting which decided on the export quota for the last quarter for this year, studied the report on illegal tin by the deputy buffer stock manager, Mr Bernard Engel and ap-

proved his recommendations.

Mr Engel's report had estimated some 16,500 tonnes had entered the market in the 12 months up to July 1983, compared with total quarterly exports of 22,000 tonnes permitted by the ITC in the third quarter of this year.

This had forced the buffer stock manager to find an extra £140 million to absorb the illegal tin.

The situation could be dangerous if this problem continues because it will undermine all the export control measures.

The sources said while most of the illegal tin is suspected to have come from southern Thailand, there was also some that originated from Malaysia.

In southern Thailand, there is widespread illegal mining using what are called "suction boats". This suction boat mining is carried out along the coast.

The Thai delegates have admitted this and they were believed to have given an undertaking of the ITC that they would step up measures to eradicate the illegal mining.

In Malaysia, illegal mining is said to be going on based on the flow of illegal tin into Singapore through Johore Baru.

If 9,000 tonnes of illegal tin were intercepted by

the customs in Johore Baru, a major portion of it, is said to have originated from Malaysia.

A statement issued at the end of the ITC meeting last week decided on a 22,000 tonnes export quota for the last quarter of this year — same as for the previous quarter.

Malaysia's share of the quota is 9,123 tonnes, with the rest being Australia 2,125 tonnes, Indonesia 3,824 tonnes, Nigeria 341 tonnes, Thailand 4,538 tonnes and Zaire 359 tonnes.

The statement said the meeting further called upon producing members to continue to spread their exports over the control period so that exports in any one month did not exceed one third of their permissible export tonnage.

On the illegal tin, the statement says, all members recognised the problems which illegal exports posed for the operations of the council.

The council noted that a series of stringent measures to curb these activities had already been adopted by certain countries.

The council approved a number of recommendations, applying both to producing and consuming countries, and further agreed that the implementation of these recommendations would be monitored at regular intervals.

EFFECT OF TIN IMPORT PROHIBITION EXAMINED

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 2 Oct 83 p 5

[Article: "Has Prohibition Backfired on Us?"]

[Text] THE prohibition on the import of tin ore into Penang from three countries outside the International Tin Council (ITC) has so far only had the effect of exporting the problem posed by smuggled tin to non-ITC markets.

It is understood that the only two smelters in the country located in Penang are no longer permitted to accept tin-in-concentrate purported to originate in Bolivia, Tanzania and Laos on the grounds that it is actually being smuggled out of Thailand.

The prohibition, it is understood, has reduced smelting operations to levels low enough to endanger employment at the smelters.

The larger of the two smelters, Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC), may have to reduce staff by about 25 per cent if export controls remain and if the ban on the import of suspect ore is maintained. The Malaysia Mining Corporation has a 42 per cent stake in MSC which employs about 600 workers.

'Monopolistic'

Sources say that Datuk Keramat Smelting (DKS), in which the mining industry also has a stake, had already retrenched a number of employees last year owing to a slack in operations.

Some quarters have expressed the view that export control may have to be extended at least up to 1986.

The Primary Industries Ministry imposed the clamp on the imports to spare the ITC buffer stock manager, who buys on the Penang market, the embarrassment of possibly having to buy contraband tin to prop up the market.

Some feel that while the country may have bolstered its image on the international scene, the prohibition has only had the effect of total loss of control over the contraband smuggled out mainly from Thailand.

They argue that if the contraband metal was kept within ITC member countries, this would mean some measure of control over the illegal supply.

It is understood that Primary Industries Minister Datuk Paul Leong had told the smelters two months ago that he was displeased to learn that they had been accepting ores whose certificates of origin were suspect.

The smelters are the ones who obtain entry permits for these ores.

Containing and clamping down on smuggling at the source have been put forward as the only effective measure.

The prohibition has, arguably, only strengthened the position of Singapore smelters and others in non-ITC countries. If so, then Singapore has, as a result, acquired near monopolistic control over the concentrate smuggled out of the region's producer countries.

The Singapore smelter, Kimetal, has been cast by the ITC in the role of main culprit and the ITC is seeking to have the metal she produces deregistered by the London Metal Exchange. The prospects of this appear dim.

It is understood that with the formation of the Association of Tin Producing Countries (ATPC) recently, Thailand has been under some pressure to curb the massive smuggling and there are some visible signs of stricter measures.

A 1981 news report with a Bangkok dateline, however, referred to the "strange nature of law enforcement involving tin smuggling".

Evidently, despite several seizures of contraband, only small-time operators have been caught.

"Abuse of official power is rampant and corruption is deeply rooted in the bureaucracy," said the report.

Other sources have also referred to Thai Customs patrol boats escorting Thai fishing vessels believed to be carrying smuggled ore down the Malacca Straits.

"Influential" people have, reportedly, assisted smugglers to obtain false certificates of origin. Thailand does not permit the export of tin ore and thus does not issue certificates of origin.

The forged certificates always name non-ITC producers as the countries of

origin as there are no export restrictions there.

Without such restrictions, it is difficult for ITC member countries to determine whether the concentrates have been smuggled. Thus total prohibition was the measure taken to play it safe.

However, the tin market is still a free-for-all and the limitations imposed on Penang smelters without similar restraints on the others, especially those in non-ITC countries, only means an ineffective cosmetic job on Malaysia's image.

MSC which was reported to be operating at about 75 per cent capacity, smelting about 60,000 tonnes per annum before the prohibition, is now operating at about 55 per cent capacity — just over 40,000 tonnes per annum. Of this, some 8,000 tonnes are from imported ore.

CSO: 4200/95

BETTER PALM-OIL MARKET SEEN

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 24 Sep 83 pp 1, 16

[Article by Soh Eng Lim]

[Text] Despite the gloom cast by the proposal for a 13 per cent "excise tax" on oils and fats produced and processed in member countries of the EEC, various developments point to the fact that palm oil will continue to enjoy an upbeat market in the months ahead.

On the Kuala Lumpur Commodity Exchange on Wednesday and Thursday, sellers of palm oil futures were already asking for prices touching an unprecedented \$1,400 a tonne, obviously in anticipation of a strong demand for the commodity in the current delivery month.

Average prices for crude palm oil futures rose above the \$1,300 level for the first time this week, closing at successive new highs of \$1,326 and \$1,369 per tonne for the current month on Wednesday and Thursday respectively.

On the physical market, CPO prices first exceeded \$1,300 a tonne on Sept. 13 and on last Thursday, prices for all delivery months in each of the regional Peninsular Malaysia centres averaged well above \$1,300 a tonne--another unprecedented development.

The present bullish prices for CPO in both the futures and physical markets contrast markedly with the position just a year ago when CPO for current month in the physical market reached an all time low of \$635 a tonne on Oct. 27.

Despite the high prevailing prices, turnover of CPO futures in the KLCE continued to remain high, averaging 1,751 lots for the past eight trading days up to yesterday.

This level of activity (compared with an average of 603 lots for the first eight months of this year) was all the more remarkable in view of the increased deposits asked for by the exchange authorities this week to tone down the market.

The latest monthly UPDATE of the Palm Oil Registration and Licensing Authority (Porla) released this week indicated that the current peak season for palm oil production will end next month.

This will lower palm oil output and prices of the commodity can be expected to steady or even improve from November onwards.

Projecting the current year's performance as a whole, Porla has also indicated that, for the first time since palm oil production began in Malaysia, a "negative growth" rate of (minus) 5.6 per cent would be recorded at the year's end.

In absolute terms, Malaysia's production of CPO is now projected at 3.31 million tonnes, against 3.51 million tonnes reached in 1982.

Porla's September UPDATE also quotes the authoritative OIL WORLD journal as forecasting that "a serious vegetable oil shortage" would arise early next year.

The shortage is anticipated in view of "the slower than normal rate of production growth and a continuing upward trend in consumption."

World stocks of edible oils are expected to amount to not more than six million tonnes at the end of this month, about 400,000 tonnes lower than the year-ago level.

Equivalent to only 11 per cent of annual usage, the stock position at the month's end represents "the lowest stock/usage ratio since 1976," the Hamburg-based journal said.

Projecting developments in store for the US soyabean industry in the year 2002, a news brief in the latest UPDATE stressed that, in the intervening years, palm oil in particular will provide strong competition for US soyabean products in the world market.

Meanwhile, doubt still prevails over the details of the reported EEC move to impose a 13 per cent "excise tax" on fats and oils (other than olive oil) by December.

By definition, an excise tax should not affect imported goods and its imposition on competing products within a country or region could even work to the advantage of a foreign commodity.

The question is: what exactly is the nature of the proposed tax and when (if ever) will it come into effect? Currently, there is no clear answer.

CSO: 4200/96

MODERATION URGED ON SPRATLY ISLANDS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 27 Sep 83 p 14

[Editorial: "Need for Good Sense"]

[Text] The issue of who owns which of the Spratly Islands has a distinct characteristic of one of the submarines that supposedly feature prominently in the strategic importance of these specks of coral sand in the South China Sea — It keeps resurfacing with predictable regularity; in the process sending waves of fear and paranoia spreading throughout the nations which have declared their interest in those islands.

Altogether, 96 reefs (total land area: 10 sq.km.) scattered in 130,000 sq.km. of ocean, make up the Spratly, or Truong Sa (Vietnam) or Nansha (China) or Shinnengunto (Taiwan) or Kalayaan (Philippines) island-group. Bickering over who has the rights to which of these islands has been going on for decades now, with China and Vietnam shouting loudest. The Chinese claim appears to have a 2,000-year headstart over everyone else's, but lately has been well matched for vociferousness by Vietnam and the Philippines.

The amplifier through which this regional belligerence is now reaching a deafening volume is the recent discovery of substantial reserves of oil and gas in the region. Malaysia has as legitimate a right as anyone else to safeguard that portion of those

resources which lie within its own continental shelf area; which is all there is to be inferred from the stationing of troops on Terumbu Layang-Layang — an indisputably Malaysian possession.

If Vietnam wishes to take Malaysia further to task for that, its questionable presence on Pulau Kecil Amboyna cannot be expected to remain unremarked upon for much longer. Malaysia has downplayed its reaction to Vietnam's 3-year occupation of the Amboyna Cay, in the concern for the wider matter of stability in the region. Even with the reserves of oil and gas that have been found there, Malaysia has not seen fit to precipitate a crisis in foreign relations over a football-pitch-sized patch of sand stranded far beyond anyone's present capabilities of exploitation.

But if this scaremongering ballyhooing is allowed to persist much longer, both Vietnam and China must not expect to remain uncensured — Malaysia will be forced to stand up for its interest in ensuring that the South China Sea be kept free of unwarranted intervention; the better to limit as far as possible the transformation of this group of islands into yet another flash-point in a region already beset with too many.

CSO: 4200/95

SABAHANS SUPPORT NEWLY-FORMED PERKASA

Penang THE STAR in English 24 Sep 83 p 10

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Fri — The newly-formed Parti Bersatu Rakyat Bumiputra Sabah (Perkasa) has received support from residents in the State on a scale "beyond its expectations," its founder, Datuk Pengiran Othman Rauf, said today.

He said he had been deluged by a flood of telephone calls and visits by supporters who offered their services for the success of the party.

"Many of these people could not wait for the registration of the party to be approved and have approached our men in Sabah to join as members," he added.

Datuk Pengiran Othman said Perkasa would at this stage only take down the names of those interested in joining the party and register them as members after the approval was given by the Registrar of Societies.

The party's constitution has been drawn up and will be submitted to the registrar in due time.

Datuk Pengiran Othman, who is the former Federal Territory Minister, announced the formation of Perkasa two weeks ago after his expulsion from the ruling Berjaya party on June 11 for "contravention of party regulations."

He said that since the announcement, voters in his Parliamentary constituency of Kimanis had expressed their support for the new party.

"However, because the party has yet to receive legal sanction, members of the Ikatan Rumpun Asli Nusantara Malaysia (Ikatan), which I head, have set up three more branches in Kimanis to bring the total number there to 14," he said.

He said the Perkasa protest committee had been formed but he declined to reveal the line-up.

He said members of the party would elect the executive committee members after registration of the party.

The party would set up divisions in all State constituencies in Sabah and open its membership to all bumiputras in the State.

"We will have a place for all who genuinely and sincerely want to serve the people, party and country but not those who wish to seek personal influence or play politics," he added.

The new party would rally round its banner the experienced and the intellectual groups in Sabah.

He also said Perkasa would apply for membership in the Barisan Nasional after approval of its registration as "proof" of its desire to work with the Federal Government.

He stressed that it was not the intention of the party to oppose the leadership of the Federal Government.

— Bernama.

AIR FORCE TO TAKE OVER BUTTERWORTH BASE

Penang THE STAR in English 22 Sep 83 p 2

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Wed. — Malaysia and Australia will discuss the future of the second Australian *Mirage* squadron in Butterworth early next year.

However, Deputy Defence Minister Abang Abu Bakar Abang Haji Mustafa indicated that the squadron would probably be replaced by RMAF Skyhawks scheduled to arrive here from the United States next year.

"We will run the base when they leave," he told reporters after receiving visiting Australian defence forces chief Air Chief Marshal Sir Neville P. McNamara at the Defence Ministry here.

Australia withdrew its first *Mirage* squadron from the Butterworth base last month.

The Deputy Minister also said

that under the defence co-operation programme, Australia had increased its allocation to Malaysia from A\$4.9 million (\$10.3 million) last year to A\$6.6 million (\$11.8 million) this year.

He said Sir Neville, who is on a five-day visit, had assured him that Australia would help train Malaysian armed forces personnel.

With the increased training assistance, more Australian instructors will be sent here. There are now 12 Australian specialists helping the armed forces in a project at Gopas.

Abang Abu Bakar said the armed forces would, if necessary, send its personnel to Australia for advanced courses. — Bernama.

CSO: 4200/97

AIR FORCE TRAINING PLANS OUTLINED

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 24 Sep 83 p 4

[Text]

KUANTAN. **Pri.** — The commander of the RMAF Base here, Kol. Udara Nawi Alias said the RMAF will continue to use Tebuan jets for training its personnel.

He said the planes can still be used for the basic flight training programme.

He said this during a briefing he gave to the Australian Chief of Air Defence Forces, Air Chief Marshal Sir Neville MacNamara, who visited the base today.

At present, the Tebuan jets are not being used for training due to certain

technical problems.

"However, they will be put into operation once repairs on them are completed."

The Kuantan base was one of three RMAF training bases in the country. The other two are in Alor Star and Kluang.

The RMAF pilots have their advanced training programmes at the Kuantan base. The base has also started using the new MB339 (Air Mech) planes for training pilots.

The MB339 were found to be ideal for training.

Last week, the MB339

was used in the five-nation integrated air defence exercise and the planes were found to be very effective.

Kol. Nawi disclosed that the other training facilities at the base are the air traffic control and school for fire fighting.

The installation of an air traffic simulator system, costing \$8 million, has greatly improved the training in air traffic control.

On the development of the base, Kol. Nawi said the runway has been lengthened from 6,000

feet to 9,000 feet.

This is to accommodate the Skyhawks which will be introduced in 1985 and the Boeing 737 and 707 which are commercial aircraft.

The Kuantan RMAF Base was the first training base to be set up in the country about 15 years ago under the national RMAF expansion programme.

The base houses several squadrons, including the Tebuan, Nuri, Alouette, Hercules C150, MB339 squadrons and other training planes.

INFANTRY UNITS TESTING ASSAULT RIFLES

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 25 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Sabry Sharif]

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Sat. — Malaysian infantry units are testing assault rifles of five European manufacturers shortlisted by the task force of the Made-in-Malaysia assault rifle or PAPAR, Deputy Defence Minister Abang Abu Bakar Mustapha said today.

The successful manufacturer to go into joint-production with Heavy Industries Corporation of Malaysia (Hicom) for the project will be known after the exhaustive six months evaluation on the weapons is completed by December this year.

The company must also agree to Malaysia's condition that the assault rifles should not only be for the country's security forces but also for overseas market.

Abang Abu Bakar, however, declined to give the names of the five firms.

He admitted that the firms were based in Europe.

It is understood that the five are Sterling Armaments of Britain, Fabrique Nationale Herstal of Belgium, Steyer Daimler Puch of Austria, Famas of France and Heckler and Koch of West Germany.

CSO: 4200/95

BRIEFS

NAVAL AIR WING TRAINING--Kuala Lumpur, Sun.--The Royal Malaysian Navy's plan to form its own air wing has taken another leap with the screening of 40 potential pilots. A Defence Ministry spokesman said today they were now undergoing several tests, including general knowledge and aptitude, to ensure that the air wing had only the best for its service. Those who qualify will be sent to the Royal Malaysian Air Force helicopter training base in Kluang, Johore, for an intensive pilot training programme. "The successful ones will go for training as naval officers before they start learning how to fly helicopters," the spokesman said. He added that the air wing would be operational by 1984. Last June, RMN chief Laksamana Madya Datuk Mohamed Zain Salleh said that the navy was in the process of forming its own air wing to boost its operational capabilities. He had disclosed that for a start, the air wing would only have helicopter squadrons mainly because several RMN ships, like the /K.D. Mahawangsa, K. D. Indera Sakti, K. D. Lekir/ and /K. D. Kasturi/ [in italics] had helicopter decks or landing pads. Malaysia is the third Asean country, after Indonesia and Thailand, to form a naval air unit. The Defence Ministry spokesman said no decision had been taken on the type of helicopters to be used for the air wing. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Sep 83 p 8]

LUMUT NAVY DOCKYARD--Kuala Lumpur, Sun.--The Royal Malaysian Navy will undertake repairs of its ships when its new \$600 million dockyard in Lumut becomes operational next year. Repairs to naval vessels are now done by the Malaysia Shipyard and Engineering in Pasir Gudang, Johore, which will still be referred to for major repairs. RMN Deputy Chief, Laksamana Pertama Datuk Abdul Wahab Nawi, said yesterday that work on the first phase of the dockyard at the Naval Base in Lumut would be completed next month. The final phase is expected to be ready by July next year and the dockyard fully operational a month later. He added the dockyard will have 1,160 workers, about 40 per cent of whom will be RMN engineers and technicians. The rest will be civilians, mostly craftsmen. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Sep 83 p 8]

CSO: 4200/95

MAJOR POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS 'HEARTENING'

HK171408 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 17 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Heartening Signs of Reconciliation"]

[Text] Major developments are taking place in the Philippine political arena, and all for the good of the nation.

First was the signature by President Marcos of a presidential decree creating a new probe commission to look into the gunslaying of former Senator Benigno S. Aquino Jr., ferret out the guilty parties, and require their punishment by the appropriate courts of justice.

The commission as envisioned by its author, Assemblyman Arturo M. Tolentino, would be composed of selected representatives from the various sectors of the society and would be, above all else, beyond the control and supervision of the government.

The second heartening development was the offer by the President to name two opposition men to the Commission on Elections presumably to assure clean, orderly, fair and impartial elections next year for seats in the Batasang Pambansa.

Finally, the President has agreed to confer with opposition leaders for the first time in years as a means toward ending existing tensions and to bring about a working program for the welfare of the people. He has named a five-man team to talk to the opposition group before conferring with them.

It is good to know that the minority, headed by former House Speaker Jose B. Laurel Jr., former Senator Jose W. Diokno, Assemblyman Francisco S. Tatad, Cagayan de Oro City Mayor Aquilino Pimentel and Vicente Jayme, president of the Businessmen-Bishops Conference of the Philippines, has agreed to the talks.

Added to this is the happy note that two other ranking oppositionists are returning home to join the local minority members. They are former Senators Jovito Salonga and John Osmena.

Hopefully, these moves could signal the start of better things to come in the form of further relaxation of government control over private business and the media, less military intervention in the everyday activities of the average citizen, and greater dispensation of the law and justice to cover the big grafters and crooks, both in and out of government.

The past few years, since the Arabs launched the oil crunch and through the period of international recession, inflation and high interest rates, have been more like a nightmare for the Filipino people.

President Marcos' attitude toward national unity and the favorable reaction of the minority in the wake of the country's festering economic ills and the still unsolved murder of Senator Aquino bodes well for everyone. It is a waft of fresh air to cleanse the stifling pressure that has characterized national movement for some time.

It would not be far-fetched to say that President Marcos and the united opposition were motivated to take these steps because of their love of country and their great desire to see peace, order, tranquility and growth continue despite the momentary set-backs.

The statesmanlike attitude of both parties deserves the appreciation of the people, notwithstanding the expected sniping of cynics and hard-core holdouts.

CSO: 4200/118

'FILL ELECTION GROUP VACANCIES AFTER CONSULTATION'

HK201446 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Oct 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Comelec Composition"]

[Text] One point may need clarification. The President did not offer two vacancies in the Commission on Elections [Comelec] to the opposition. Rather, he asked the opposition to suggest nominees to the two vacancies. There is a difference.

The fact is there are four vacancies. According to the Constitution, there shall be a chairman and eight members. We do not know if, in appointing the present chairman and the four members, the President consulted the opposition.

The best thing to do is to fill up all the vacancies in preparation for the important elections scheduled for May. The appointments should be made after consultations with the opposition and other groups. The purpose should be to ensure the independence, as required by the Constitution of the Comelec.

It is not legally feasible to "overhaul" the commission, as demanded by the opposition. Members of the commission may be removed only on impeachment for and conviction of culpable violation of the Constitution, treason, bribery, and other high crimes, or graft and corruption.

The need is to convince the nation that the Comelec will be independent, that its members will not be beholden to any political group. Once the public is convinced of the independence of the commission, it can be expected to cooperate wholeheartedly with the commission in the task of holding free and honest elections.

The responsibility of making the Comelec highly credible largely lies on the appointing power. That is why appointments to the vacancies should be made only after wide-ranging consultations.

CSO: 4200/118

OPPOSITION DIALOGUE TACTICS ANALYZED, CRITICIZED

HK201508 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 19 Oct 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Too Good To Be True"]

[Text] The disclaimers issued by opposition leaders vis a vis the reported dialog with President Marcos came as no surprise to skeptics, or to those who have been opposition-watchers for sometime now, especially of such leaders as Jose Diokno, the Laurels, and others of the LABAN and UNIDO groups. All of them have for sometime now demanded nothing short of the resignation of the President, and have studiously shied away from any participation in any activity that would smack of reconciliation or cooperation with the government.

A dialog with the President would certainly look as though the old guard opposition was thinking of changing its stance as an out-and-out adversary of government, a stand which would not concede to the government one whit of statesmanship of good faith. It is the reason why opposition leaders of the said variety have turned down any offer from the government of concessions, as in the present case of the two vacant slots in the Commission of Elections. Former Assemblyman Salvador Laurel, who heads UNIDO, would rather have the Comelec overhauled completely, with none of the members bearing the stamp of any political group, each member an "independent-minded" person. That sounds all right, except where may be found these independent-minded persons?

Unlike the report that old pals of the opposition were willing to meet with the President on reconciliation (which was too good to be believed), the charge coming from the same sources that the announcement of the dialog was engineered by the government for its own ends was more familiar, and believable, for it was right in character with the image that the opposition has so carefully projected. But it would seem that an intimate of the Laurels had approached Assemblyman Leonardo Perez on the matter, representing himself as an emissary of the opposition's leadership. Both the President and Perez were taken in, if indeed the emissary had acted purely on his own.

The President would do better if he sought to have a dialogue with the younger opposition group, who have not yet acquired the barnacles of politics, such as yes, Mayor Aquilino Pimentel of Cagayan de Oro City, who appeared ready

for such a meeting. The spirit of reconciliation will certainly do the nation a world of good, first of all because it will improve our image in the community of nations, and next because it could pave the way back to normal times. If the old guard opposition looks dimly on that, perhaps the young generation opposition would be more receptive, having the more positive outlook of the young and the courage that comes from youthful confidence in its powers.

CSO 4200/118

PHILIPPINES

BIGORNIA WARNS OF UNREST DURING FILM FESTIVAL

HK210047 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Oct 83 p 4

[Jesus Bigornia column]

[Excerpt] A gilt-edged invitation to demonstrations is how concerned leaders of the local film industry view the forthcoming Manila International Film Festival (MIFF). Scheduled for a period of intensifying political turmoil in a country already in the grip of an unprecedentedly acute financial crisis, the festival could trigger a series of violent confrontations between activist groups and police forces. The fall-out could be disastrous to government efforts at achieving reconciliation with alienated opposition groups.

Despite its explosive potentials, the MIFF appears well on the way to realization. Agents of organizers are reported buying up X-rated movies in the United States and Europe, while local producers are putting the finishing touches to pornographic productions, both sectors hoping will bring paying customers crashing to the turnstiles. At a time when the government is scrounging for every loose foreign exchange to stave off an impending financial disaster, the movie makers of this country appear insensitive to present difficulties, unaware that they may be lighting the fuse of a social upheaval of major proportions.

More politically-attuned to the times than most of her colleagues in the movie industry, Mrs Armida Siguion Reyna admits to a real fear over what anti-Marcos elements can do to the film festival. "There is no telling what activists will do once admitted--with tickets, naturally--into a film exhibition. A mere cry of "fire" could precipitate pandemonium equally as devastating as the explosion of a fair-sized firecracker." Conceding that previous film festivals did the Philippines a lot of good, she ruefully adds: "Not at this time." Others predict mass avoidance of the Manila festivities by the foreign money-makers considering that their faces, being their chief assets, cannot afford to be maimed during a local demonstration.

Except for organizers who stand to gain from imported films and low-budget productions, not a single voice in the film industry has been raised in favor of the forthcoming film festival. As it has been pointed out, it is particularly vulnerable during these troublous times that instead of success it could turn out to be a propaganda and financial fiasco. Postponement for more auspicious times is the only viable alternative.

CSO: 4200/118

MORE JAPANESE FUNDS FOR PETROCHEMICAL COMPLEX

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 24 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Singapore, Sept. 23

Japan notified the Singapore government it will provide extra funds for a joint Singapore-Japanese petrochemical complex nearing completion in Singapore, Kyodo News Agency reported.

Kyodo said without specifying sources the Japanese government formally decided to provide 4.58 billion yen or 16.5 per cent of the 27.9 billion yen which the Singapore government had asked Japan to provide.

The extra funds designed to help reduce the debt burden of the Petrochemical Corporation of Singapore will be extended through the Governmental Overseas Economic Cooperation Funds, the Kyodo report said.

The Singapore government owns half the project, with Sumitomo Chemical Company Ltd of Japan leading the partners owning the other half.

The Japanese government however decided not to reschedule a 41.6 billion yen loan from the semi-official Export-Import Bank of Japan or to lower the interest rate on the loan, Kyodo added.

Officials were not immediately available for comment on the Kyodo report.

The complex on the island of Pulau Ayer Mebau will have an annual capacity of 300,000 tonnes of ethylene and 500,000 tonnes of naphtha and liquefied petroleum gas.--Reuter

CSO: 4200/98

SINGAPORE

COUNTRY MAY PRODUCE OWN MILITARY AIRCRAFT

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 27 Sep 83 p 11

[Text] Singapore, Mon.--Singapore may soon become the second Asean nation, after Indonesia, to produce military aircraft if plans for joint manufacturing here materialise.

The Government-owned aerospace company, Singapore Aircraft Industry (SAI), is reportedly considering at least six types of military aircraft for the joint venture production.

According to a STRAITS TIMES report today, two West European military jet trainers, the Italian Siai Marchetti S-211 and the Spanish Casa C-101, are strong contenders for joint manufacturing.

Both planes are potential successors to the Republic of Singapore Air Force's ageing fleet of British Aircraft Corporation Strikemasters.

The report quoted Casa and Marchetti officials as saying that they were negotiating with Singapore on the manufacture of their aircraft in the republic.

They have each sent teams to Singapore for talks on the matter.

Casa's regional sales director J. Manes said his firm has wide experience in joint venture operations.

Skyhawks

Its joint venture project with Indonesia, Casa Nurtanio, recently rolled out its CN-235 commercial aircraft.

Mr Manes said Casa was willing to collaborate with Singapore in order to improve its aeronautic industry.

It had been reported earlier that one of the six types of aircraft SAI was considering was the McDonnell Douglas A4 Skyhawk--but one factor which may work against this type of aircraft is the large number that has been produced to date.

It is understood that there is a stock of surplus Skyhawks mothballed in the United States which can be bought and refurbished instead of starting a new production line for such jets.

In fact, such surplus Skyhawks have been bought by the RSAF and also the Royal Malaysian and Indonesian Air Forces.

SAI's managing director Quek Poh Huat was recently reported to have said that the kind of planes the RSAF will buy would be an important but not the sole factor in its decision.

Mr Quek had said at the time that SAI might consider a commercial rather than a military aircraft.--Bernama

CSO: 4200/98

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

LIBYAN DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT 19 OCTOBER

BK201730 Hanoi VNA in English 1629 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Oct 19--The Libyan Government economic delegation led by Ibrahim Khuwaydir, secretary of the General People's Committee for Jamahiriyah sports, today concluded its visit to Vietnam since October 13 at the invitation of the Vietnamese Government.

During its stay, the delegation visited the late President Ho Chi Minh's home and office.

President of the Council of State Truong Chinh had a cordial conversation with Ibrahim Khuwaydir.

The delegation attended the second session of the joint Vietnam-Libyan commission for economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation.

Ibrahim Khuwaydir met with acting Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang, Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac, Minister of Public Health Dang Hoi Xuan, First Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Vu Mao and Deputy Director of the General Department for Physical Culture and Sports Vu Van Muon.

The delegation toured a number of economic, cultural, and media establishments in Hanoi.

It was seen off today by Minister of Labour Dao Thien Thi, Minister of Foreign Trade Le Khac, Vice Minister of Public Health Nguyen Duy Cuong and representatives of the Foreign Ministry and the State Commission for Economic Cooperation with Foreign Countries and other offices concerned.

'Ali Ahmad al-Bakush, secretary of the people's bureau of Libya Jamahiriyah to Vietnam, was present at the farewell.

CSO: 4200/116

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SPOKESMAN ON S. AFRICAN COMMANDOS' MAPUTO ATTACK

BK201513 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] On 20 October, our Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement on the South African commandos' attack on a residential area in the center of Maputo of Mozambique.

The statement says: On 17 October, the South African apartheid administration, under the pretext of checking African National Congress [ANC] operations, had its commandos demolish a residential area in the capital of Maputo, causing damages to many assets and wounding many persons.

This aggressive act of the South African apartheid administration brazenly violates the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Mozambique, grossly trampling on international law and arrogantly challenging the progressive public in Africa and the world.

Everyone knows that the South African apartheid regime that is encouraged and supported by imperialist forces, especially U.S. imperialism, is still pursuing the plot to cause regional instability, and prevent the frontline countries from giving legitimate support to the South African and Namibian peoples in their struggle to liberate themselves under the leadership of ANC and South-West African People's Organization.

The Vietnamese people and the SRV Government vehemently condemn the South African apartheid administration and demands it put an end to its aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The Vietnamese people are firmly convinced that the Mozambique people, supported by the world peoples, will certainly smash all the aggressive plots and acts of the South African apartheid clique.

CSO: 4209/35

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

CONGOLESE LABOR PARTY OFFICIALS--Hanoi, VNA, 21 Oct--A delegation of the Congolese Party of Labour [CPL] led by Goma Foutou, member of the C.P.L. Central Committee and head of its Control Commission, arrived here today for a friendship visit to Vietnam. The delegation includes Raymond Kamba, chief of the office of the party Central Committee's Control Commission, and Ms. Emilinien Padom, department head of the party Central Committee's External Relations Commission. The Congolese guests were warmly welcomed by Tran Kien, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of its Control Commission; Tran Huu Dac, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and deputy head of its Control Commission; Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy head of the C.P.V. Central Committee's Internal Department; and other officials. [Text] [OW220410 Hanoi VNA in English 1709 GMT 21 Oct 83]

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR'S HANOI PRESS CONFERENCE--Hanoi, VNA, 21 Oct--Romanian ambassador to Vietnam Constantin Potinga called a press conference here today on the 39th Armed Forces Day of Romania. He spoke of the remarkable achievements of the Romanian armed forces during the past 39 years and their efforts in broadening their friendship and cooperation with the armed forces of the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty and the other socialist countries. Ambassador Constantin Potinga expressed his wishes for further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between Romania and Vietnam, especially between the armed forces of the two countries for their own interests and for the interests of socialism, peace and international cooperation. [Text] [OW220259 Hanoi VNA in English 1712 GMT 21 Oct 83]

EDUCATION DELEGATION IN ALGERIA--Hanoi, VNA, 22 Oct--A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Education led by Education Minister Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, has arrived in Algiers for an official visit to Algeria. Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh and her party were welcomed by Mohamed Cherif Kharroubi, minister of secondary and primary education, member of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party, and other high-ranking officials of the host ministry and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. [Text] [OW220859 Hanoi VNA in English 0751 GMT 22 Oct 83]

ROMANIAN ARMY DAY CELEBRATED--Hanoi, VNA, 24 Oct--Romanian Ambassador Constantin Potinga gave a reception here this evening on the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Romanian People's Army (October 25). His guests included Vice Minister of National Defence Lieutenant-General Vu Xuan Chiem, Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan, deputy head of the C.P.V. Central Committee's International Department Phan Dinh Vinh, other high-ranking officers of the Vietnam People's Army, and representatives of mass organizations and public offices here. Members of the diplomatic corps and military attaches of various embassies here also attended. Ambassador Constantin Potinga and Lt-Gen Vu Xuan Chiem proposed toasts to new successes of the people's armies of Romania and Vietnam in enhancing their combat capacities to defend their beloved homelands. They wished for constant development of the friendship between the two peoples and two armies. The high command of the infantry of the V.P.A. arranged a meeting in honour of this glorious anniversary of the Romanian People's Army. Ambassador Constantin Potinga and other embassy staffers attended the meeting. [Text] [OW241748 Hanoi VNA in English 1604 GMT 24 Oct 83]

HUNGARIAN ARMY LECTURERS--Hanoi, VNA, 25 Oct--A group of lecturers of the Hungarian People's Army led by Colonel Istvan Varga paid a week-long visit to Vietnam ending today. They gave lectures at the various services of the Vietnam People's Army on the history of Hungary and the tasks of the Hungarian People's Army. The Hungarian guests met officials of the Propaganda and Training Department of the Vietnam People's Army with whom they exchanged experience in party and political work in the army. The Hungarian guests were warmly received Monday by Major General Tran Nam Khanh, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and deputy of the General Political Department of the V.P.A. [Text] [OW250955 Hanoi VNA in English 0816 GMT 25 Oct 83]

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL DAY--Hanoi, VNA, 25 Oct--President of the Council of State Tranza Ching has sent a message of greetings to President Rudolf Kirchschaleger on the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Austria, October 26. [Text] [OW251924 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 25 Oct 83]

CONGOLESE AMBASSADOR--Hanoi, VNA, 25 Oct--Jean-Claude Ganga, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Congo, today, paid a courtesy visit to chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial conversation with the Congolese diplomat. [Text] [OW251919 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 25 Oct 83]

END: 4200/116

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

NEW ECONOMIC ZONES--Over the past 9 months, Ha Son Binh Province has sent three groups of people to build new economic zones in Lam Dong and Song Be Provinces. Quoc Oai and My Duc Districts each sent 40 families with 200 persons and 100 laborers to build new economic zones. So far, the province has sent more than 800 laborers and 2,000 persons to work in the Binh Long rubber plantation in Song Be Province. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Oct 83 BK]

DONG NAI TAX COLLECTION--By September, Dong Nai Province had collected nearly 270 million dong in industrial-commercial taxes, achieving 82.4 percent of its annual norms. Since early September, the province has issued trade licences to 22,000 merchants. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Oct 83 BK]

CSO: 4209/35

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

LONG AN COOPERATIVIZATION--To date Long An Province has reclaimed almost 20,000 hectares of land for distribution to peasants who have inadequate land to till. It has also established 3,000 production solidarity teams to accelerate cooperativization and increase agricultural production. [Summary]
[Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Oct 83 BK]

SUMMER-FALL RICE--Peasants in Ho Chi Minh City have reaped summer-fall rice on 10,052 hectares with highest-ever results in terms of the cultivated area, productivity, and volume of production. For this crop, the city has achieved 3.7 metric tons per hectares, an increase of 700 kg over set norms. [Summary]
[Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 17 Oct 83 BK]

CSO: 4209/35

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

REPORTAGE ON CINEMA WORKERS CONGRESS IN HANOI

Congress Opens 20 Oct

OW201708 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Oct. 20--Vietnam's cinematography has made quite long strides forward since the official founding of the cinematographic service in 1969. This progress has been dealt with in the main report delivered at the second congress of the Vietnam Cinema Workers' Association which opened here this morning.

The report presented by Ly Thai Bao, acting general secretary of the association's executive committee, says that representatives of Vietnamese film workers met 14 years ago to set up an association of their own at a time when the resistance war against U.S. aggression was going through a crucial period. With their labour, intelligence, creativeness and even their blood, Vietnamese cinema workers have made a notable contribution to the victory of the Vietnamese revolution.

With regard to documentary films, the report says, the Vietnamese cinema workers have closely followed fighters in the field to reflect the exploits of the Vietnam People's Army and people in the anti-U.S. struggle and there have resulted many moving films.

Bearing witness to the historic Ho Chi Minh military campaign in 1975 which ended in the complete liberation of South Vietnam, are many interesting films, including the prize-winning film "City at Dawn" which highlights by the language of images the historic significance of this great victory that put an end to the U.S. neo-colonialist occupation of South Vietnam.

In the struggle against Beijing expansionism, the film "Betrayal" of the documentary film studio has been a major success in that it has systematically denounced through undeniable historical facts and documents the reactionary policy of the Chinese ruling circles toward Vietnam.

Many documentary films deal with the life and revolutionary activities of President Ho Chi Minh, supplying invaluable documents about his years in the Soviet Union, France and Britain, such as "Nguyen Quoc - Ho Chi Minh," "Nguyen Ai Quoc on the Way to Lenin," and "Homeward Trip."

Science films cover a wide range of subjects: medicine, culture, education, sports, agriculture, industry.

Regarding cartoon films, the report says: In the first years of the association, most films for children were animated cartoons. An average of 16 (sixteen) cartoon films have been produced yearly in the recent past compared with only four in 1969. They included animated cartoons, puppetry film and paper cuts.

Many animated cartoon films got high awards at home and abroad. Especially the film "Story of Giông," a legendary hero of Vietnam, was awarded the "Golden Lotus" in the country, and the "Golden Dove" at the Leipzig Festival (G.D.R.) in 1971.

An important part of the report is devoted to the development of feature films. Upon the founding of the association, Vietnamese film makers made a very successful debut with the film in two sections entitled "The 17th Parallel, Day and Night." The film denounces the U.S. aggressors' scheme to divide Vietnam permanently and exalts the struggle of the Vietnamese people in both zones against this scheme.

Tra Giang, the heroine of the film, was given the "Best Actress Award" at the Moscow Film Festival 1973.

Since 1975, with the establishment of the Amalgamated Film Enterprise and the Nguyen Dinh Chien Film Studio in Ho Chi Minh City, the number of feature films has markedly increased, from six yearly to 16 (sixteen) in recent years. The total of feature films made in eight years (1975-1982) stood at 101 in comparison with 60 in the period from 1959 to 1974.

The report further makes known that Vietnamese films have been screened in more than 70 foreign countries. At international film festivals, Vietnam has won 102 awards including 46 gold, silver and special medals.

The Vietnam Cinema Workers Association has established relations of cooperation with its counterparts in almost all socialist countries. In addition, it has regular exchanges with film organizations in France, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and other non-socialist countries.

Congress Ends 21 Oct

04220404 Hanoi VNA in English 1703 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Oct. 21--The second congress of the Vietnam Cinema Workers' Association closed here this afternoon after two day's work.

The congress elected a new executive committee of the association. Of the 39 members of the executive committee, 25 are film directors and 3 are women.

The secretariat of the association includes 7 members with Ly Thai Bao as secretary general. The two deputy secretaries general are Hong Sen, a cameraman, and Pham Ngoc Truong, a film critic.

The congress passed a new statute of the association, a resolution and a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The letter expressed the resolve of the Vietnamese cinema workers to firmly grasp the method of socialist realism and the revolutionary line of the C.P.V., and serve more effectively the implementation of the revolutionary tasks in the new stage.

The letter said: "In the grim class struggle between the socialist and capitalist systems on the international scale, the Vietnamese cinema workers are determined to promote their tradition of struggle for peace and humanity, and actively contribute to the struggle against the danger of a nuclear war being prepared by the U.S. imperialists."

During the congress, the delegates heard almost ten speeches on various kinds of films and on film criticism.

Doc 4200/116

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

MUSICIANS' CONGRESS ENDS; NEW OFFICERS ELECTED

OW241924 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Oct 24--The third congress of the Vietnam Musicians' Association closed here this afternoon with the election of Huy Du, a composer, as its new general secretary.

The newly elected Executive Committee of the association comprises 29 members, including five of ethnic minorities and one woman, Mong Loi Chung, a composer.

Many well-known composers were elected, such as Luu Huu Phuoc, Van Cao, Van Ky, Hoang Van, etc.

The congress adopted a new statute of the association, a resolution and a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The letter expressed the determination of the Vietnamese musicians to consistently adhere to the method of socialist realism and go deeply into the revolutionary actions of the masses engaged in national construction and defence.

It said Vietnamese musicians greatly treasure the friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community and the special solidarity between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea which will be major inspirations for their creation in the years to come.

The resolution voiced full support for the September 28 statement of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

EO: 4200/116

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Mai Văn Bầy [MAI VAWN BAA[~]YR]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; on 8-9 September 1983 he attended the 3d Dong Nai Congress of Trade Unions. (LAO DONG 22 Sep 83 p 2)

[This individual has also been reported as Mai Van Bay [MAI VAWN BAYR]

Lê Quý An [LEE QUYS AN]

*Vice chairman of the Capital Science and Technology Commission; *president of the engineers association; on 24-25 August 1983 he attended a geography conference in Ho Chi Minh City. (TAP CHI KHOA HOC KY THUAT May-Jun 83 p 32)

Bùi [BUIF], Lieutenant Colonel

An officer of N.6 Gp; he was mentioned in an article on discipline in his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Sep 83 p 2)

Hồng Chương [HOONGF CHUWOWNG]

[Editor-in-chief] of the VCP theoretical journal TAP CHI CONG SAN; on 19-26 August 1983 he headed a delegation from his publication on a visit to Poland. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 Aug 83 p 4)

Võ Thành Công [VOX THANH COONG]

Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 24-25 August 1983 he attended a geography conference in his city. (TAP CHI KHOA HOC KY THUAT May-Jun 83 p 32)

Phan Hữu Dật [PHAN HUWUX ZAATJ]

Acting president of Hanoi University; he wrote an article on stepping up the education of a new class of young intellectuals. (DAI DOAN KET 14 Sep 83 p 4)

Hồng Hà [HOONGF HAF]

Alternate member of the VCP Central Committee; editor-in-chief of the VCP daily newspaper NHAN DAN; on 9 September 1983 he arrived in Paris at the invitation of the Communist Party of France. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Sep 83 p 4)

Tào Hạo [TAOF HAOF]

Director of the Central Propaganda and Training School; on 28-29 June 1983 he attended a conference on the VCP's current ideological tasks. (GIAO DUC LY LUAN Jul-Aug 83 p 78)

Nguyễn Văn Hoàng [HUYNHF VAWN HOANGF]

*President of the Ho Chi Minh City Polytechnic College; he wrote an article on teaching communist ideology to college students in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 14 Sep 83 p 4)

Bùi Thị Liên [BUIF TAANS LINH]

2. *SV Ambassador to Hungary; on 27 August 1983 he held a reception at the embassy to mark the DRV National Day. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Aug 83 p 4)

Phạm Văn Long [PHAMJ NGOCJ LONG] Lieutenant Colonel

An officer of the 7th Group, Capital Forces; he was mentioned in an article on recruit training in his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Sep 83 p 2)

Trần Long [TRAANF LONG]

*Deputy director of the Rear Service General Department, Ministry of Interior; recently he attended the first conference on traditional medicine organized by his ministry in Hanoi. (TAP CHI Y HOC THUC HANH May-Jun 83 p 19)

Lê Xuân Lưu [LEE XUAAN LUWUJ] Major General

Director of the Political and Military Academy; on 28-29 June 1983 he attended a conference on the VCP's current ideological tasks. (GIAO DUC LY LUAN Jul-Aug 83 p 78)

Trần Kiêm Ly [TRAANF KIEEM LYS]

Member of the Standing Committee of the Vietnam Democratic Party; *secretary of the Hanoi VCP committee; on 27 July 1983 he read a letter from Chairman of the Council of State Trương Chính to disabled veterans and families of the war dead at a gathering in their honor. (DOC LAP

Trần Công Mãn [TRAANF COONG MAAN] Colonel

Editor-in-chief of armed forces daily newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN; on 12-27 August 1983 he hosted a delegation of Lao newspapermen and radio broadcasters visiting the SRV. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Aug 83 p 4)

Trần Đại Nghĩa [TRAANF DAIJ NGHIA] Professor

*Chairman of the Vietnam Federation of Scientific and Technical Associations; one of his speeches on this new organization was published in the cited source. (TO QUOC Jun 83 p 4)

Hoàng Mạnh Phú [HOANGF MANHJ PHUS]

*Head of the Political Works Department, Ministry of Education; his article "Creating New Changes in Political Education and Ethical Ideology in Schools" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Sep 83 p 3)

Nguyễn Thanh Quất [NGUYEENX THANH QUAATS]

*Secretary of the VCP committee, Ha Bac Province; he was interviewed in the cited source about cultural development in his province. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT Aug 83 p 14)

Ngô Văn Tái [NGOO VAWN TAIJ] *Colonel

Of the 3d Military Region; his article "Creating Local Sources of Material Reserves" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Sep 83 p 3)

Nguyễn Cảnh Toàn [NGUYEENX CANHR TOANF]

Editor-in-chief of the juvenile mathematics publication TOAN HOC VA TUOI TRE; his name appeared in the masthead of the cited source. (TOAN HOC VA TUOI TRE No 3 [Jun] 1983 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Trân [NGUYEENX NGOCJ TRAAJ]

Vice chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; on 24-25 August 1983 he attended a geography conference in Ho Chi Minh City. (TAP CHI KHOA HOC KY THUAT May-Jun 83 p 32)

Phạm Quý Tũ [PHAMJ QUYS TUW]

President of Hanoi Teachers College No 1; his article on political and scientific training for university students appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 14 Sep 83 p 4)

Lê Quang Vinh [LEE QUANG VINHJ]

Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; president of the Vietnam Youth Federation; he wrote an article on his federation's tasks in the cited source. (THANH NIEN Aug 83 p 7)

Đỗ Xuân Vọng [DOOX XUAAN VONGJ]

Deputy director of the Education Service, Hanoi; he wrote a letter to thank the Association of Vietnamese in France to thank them for sending money and other gifts to students in Hanoi. (DOAN KET No 351 Sep 83 p 24)

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15 Nov. 1983

